2006 REPORT CARD
on the Status of Women in New Brunswick

Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme

A Statistical Profile
by the New Brunswick Advisory Council
on the Status of Women

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HIGHLIGHTS
2006 Report Card on the Status of Women in New Brunswick

HIGHLIGHTS

Population

The birth rate among N.B. teens is declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate. In 2002, there were 18 live births to a teenager for every 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years, down from 55 in 1974. The Canadian average is lower still, 15 per 1,000 in 2002. The decline in the birth rate to teenage mothers is more a result of declining teenage pregnancy rates than of recourse to abortion. The abortion rate among N.B. teens is half the Canadian average.

Health

Females of all age groups are less likely to be physically active than males. Among 12 to 19 year old females in 2003, 42% were physically inactive, compared to 23% of males.

28% of live births were by C-section in 2004-2005. The rate ranges from 39% in Campbellton to 26% in the Beauséjour and Saint John health regions. In 2002-2003, the N.B. hysterectomy rate was 654 per 100,000 women (Canada: 385). In the Bathurst region, the rate was almost triple the Canadian average. Only 10% of N.B. mothers (Canada: 19%) breastfed exclusively for at least 6 months. The abortion rate remains significantly lower than the national rates: 6.5 per 1,000 females in N.B. versus 15.4 for Canada (2002).

Women were 29% of adults and 34% of youth receiving treatment for addictions in 2004-2005.

Education and Training

Literacy: Men are more likely than women to have serious difficulties in reading basic texts. Women are slightly better than men at problem solving, while men outperform women in mathematics.

Females were 37% of full-time students in Community College and 58% of full-time university students. Women have lost ground in engineering and applied sciences (19%, 22% in 1996-1997) and mathematics and physical sciences (22%, down from 30% in 1980-1981).

Income and Poverty

44% of female lone-parent families were living below the poverty line in 2003, compared to 38% in 2002 (61% in 1995). Female lone-parent families living with low incomes were on average $3,500 short of the poverty line.

Social assistance benefits provided between 19% and 61% of Statistics Canada's before-tax low-income cut-offs for 2004 (1992 base) for N.B.'s largest cities. Total benefits for a lone parent with one child represented 61% of the low-income cut-offs, falling short by $8,415.

Senior women had 66% of senior men's income in 2003 (including all income from all sources), up from 61% in 2000, an increase largely due to men's declining average income.

Family Responsibilities

76% of women whose youngest child is less than 6 years are employed, compared to 60% of the general female population. Among lone mothers with children under 6, 58% are employed.

The number of fathers who took parental leave jumped from 26 in 2000 to 202 in 2004, but still 93% of leave takers are women.

There are regulated child care spaces for 13% of children aged 12 and under. The situation is slightly better in Canada. Child care workers earned on average $8.44/ hr. Approximately 30% of centre-based spaces are not for profit (Canada: 79%).

About 77% of all child support payments due through the Justice NB were collected in 2004-2005 ($37 million due, $28.5 million collected). Only about 32% of all cases involving children are in full compliance, down from 39% the previous year. More than $10 million in support was due but not paid in N.B. in cases involving children.

Justice

Women made up 12% of convicted offenders in 2004-2005. The number of adult women offenders has grown slightly from 2000-2001. Aboriginal persons are over represented among offenders, especially among incarcerated women. About 1 in 5 young offenders was female.

Labour Force

The paid labour force is 49% women and 51% men. 24% of working women worked part-time, and 9% of men. The number of female multiple job holders has almost tripled from 1987 to 2005.

Self-employment accounted for 9.3% of all female paid employment in 2005 (14.1% for males).

5% of all female employees worked for minimum wage in 2003, compared to 3% of males. A lone parent with one child working at a full-time minimum wage job would be between $4,600 and $8,700 short of the before-tax poverty line.

In 2005, as in 1987, women were concentrated in a limited range of occupations compared to men. Women were only 4% of workers in trades, transport and equipment operators and 15% in primary industry. The top ten highest paid occupations are male-dominated (recently, except for pharmacy) and the top ten worst paid occupations are female-dominated.

Pay Gap

Women working full or part-time earned on average $14.43/hr (men, $16.84) in 2005, a pay gap of 14.3%. In 2004, female Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 17% less than male graduates. Women who graduated in 1999 from a N.B. university and had full-time employment two years later earned 13% less than males.

Representation

30% of the 1,315 government-appointed members of boards and commissions are women, same as the last few years. Women are: 16% of provincially appointed judges (Canada: 22%); 11% of MLAs; 25% of municipal councillors; 13% of mayors; and 34% of full-time university professors.

Violence

Of adults convicted of sexual assault, 34% were given conditional sentences in 2003-2004, higher than the national average. Police received 81 reports per 100,000 population, compared to a national rate of 74. In districts of comparable size, the rates of reported sexual assault varied from 52 to 117 per 100,000. N.B. has a low rate of sexual assault reports that result in charges, but of charges laid, many more result in convictions than the Canadian average.

The percentage of woman abusers who were sent to jail decreased significantly from 1995 to 2004, when 26% were sent to jail (14% received a conditional sentence).

1. Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2005

Females are 51% of the total population of New Brunswick. Among seniors, women outnumber men significantly: 57% of New Brunswickers aged 65 and over are women. Among New Brunswickers aged 85 and over, 69% are women.

Life Expectancy: Girls born in N.B. in 2003 have a life expectancy at birth of 82 years, compared to 76.4 for males (about the same as in Canada, 82.4 years for females and 77.4 for males). The gender gap has narrowed in recent years: back in 1979, newborn females could expect to live to age 78.6 and males, 70.5 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0025; Statistics Canada, *Deaths*, 2003, catalogue 84F0211XIE).

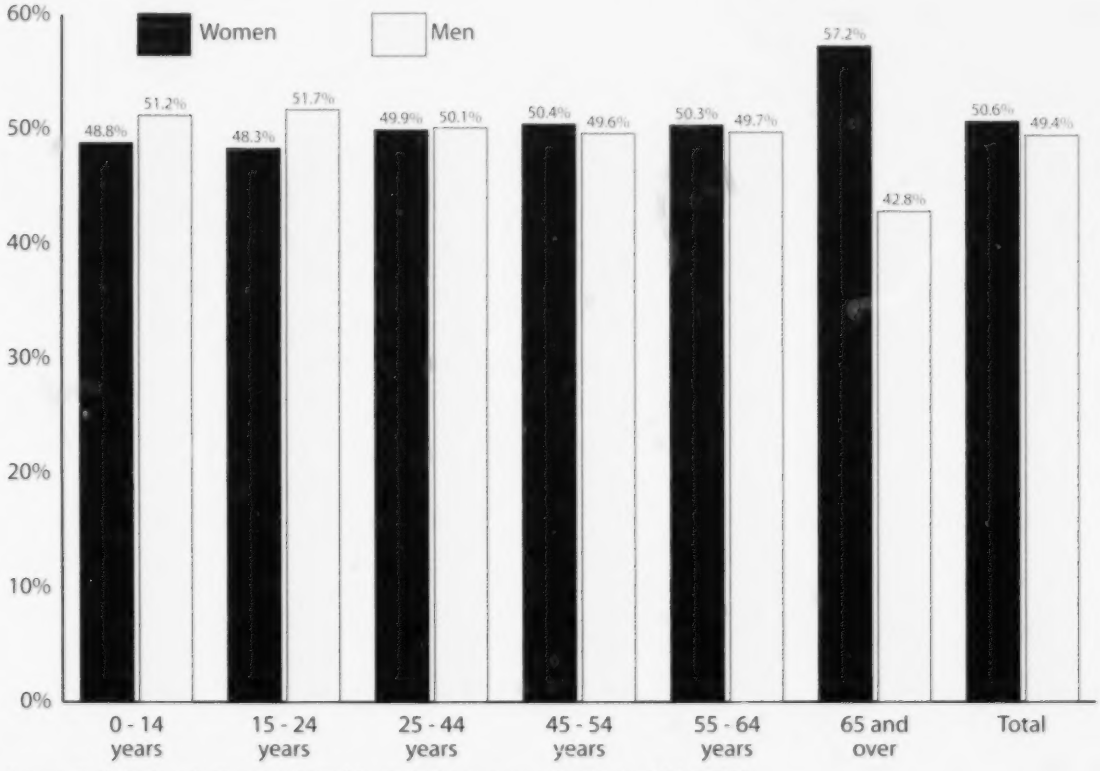
Mother Tongue: 65% of N.B. females have English as their mother tongue, 33% have French and about 2% have either an aboriginal language, another language, or more than one language (i.e. English and French) (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0007XCB01001).

Aboriginal Identity: Aboriginal identity* females of all ages make up 2.3% of N.B.'s female population, compared to 3.3% for Canada as a whole. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB1001)

Disability: Almost 15% of N.B. females of all ages are persons with disabilities, compared to 13% for Canada as a whole**. (Statistics Canada, *A Profile of Disability in Canada*, 2001, catalogue 89-577-XIE; Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons, Statistics on Persons with Disabilities, Dec. 2002)

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

** Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Preliminary postcensal estimates at July 1, 2005.*

2. Family Types, N.B. and Canada, 2001

Married couples with children living at home represented 40% of all families in New Brunswick in 2001. Lone-parent families made up 16% of all families in the province as in Canada, up from 13% in 1991 and 12% in 1981. Common-law couples, with or without children living at home, were 13% of all families in 2001 (13.8% for Canada), up from 8% in 1991 and 4% in 1981. Same-sex couples were counted for the first time in the 2001 Census: at about 500, they represent 0.3% of all couples in the province (0.5% of all couples for Canada).

Most New Brunswick children under age 15 live with married parents (N.B., 68%; Canada, 69%). Another 13% of children live with common-law parents (same for Canada) while 19% of children live in lone-parent families, most of them female-headed (17% for N.B., 15% for Canada) (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, catalogue 950313XCB2001004).

Households: Just over one-fifth (22%) of New Brunswick's 283,820 households were one-person households in 2001, compared to 26% for Canada. Most people who lived alone in 2001 were women, 58% in N.B. compared to 56% for Canada. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Analysis Series, catalogue 96F0030XIE2001003; 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 95F0315XCB2001004).

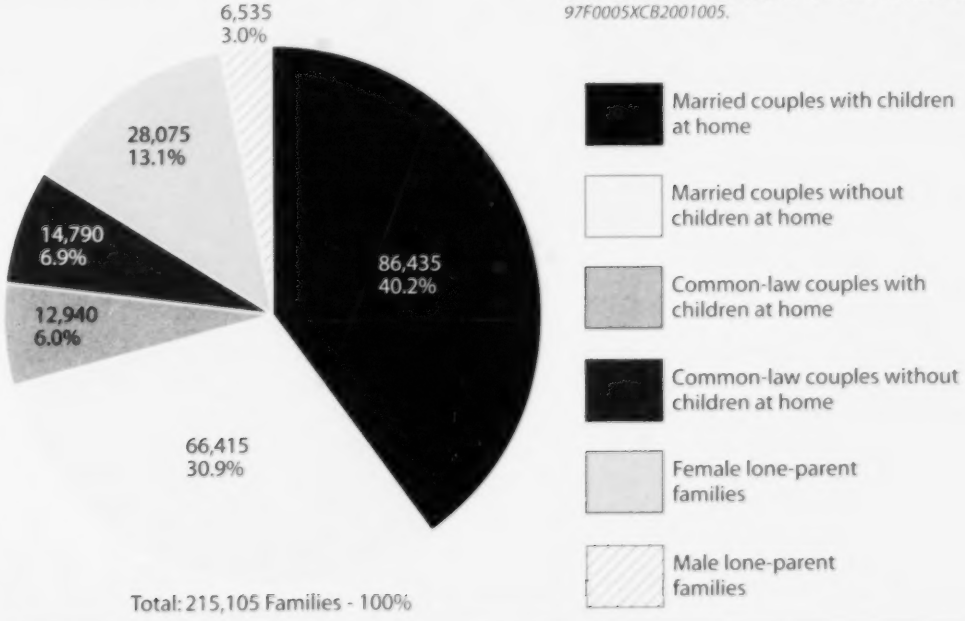
Living Arrangements of Seniors: Women are far more likely than men to live on their own or in health care institutions in their senior years.

In 2001, most senior men lived with a spouse or partner (59% in N.B.; 61% for Canada), compared with only about one-third of senior women (34% in N.B., 35% for Canada). Less than one in five senior men lived alone in private households (16% in N.B. and Canada), compared to 34% of senior women in N.B. (35% for Canada).

In 2001, 29% of New Brunswick women aged 85 and over were living in health care institutions, compared to 20% of men in this age group. This is lower than the national averages of 35% for women and 23% for men. Elderly New Brunswickers, both women and men, were more likely than other Canadians to live with their children, other relatives or non-relatives. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Analysis Series, catalogue 96F0030XIE2001003).

Note: Couples/families with children have at least one child of any age living at home. Common-law couples include same-sex and opposite-sex couples.

Family Types, N.B., 2001



Total: 215,105 Families - 100%

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0005XCB2001005.*

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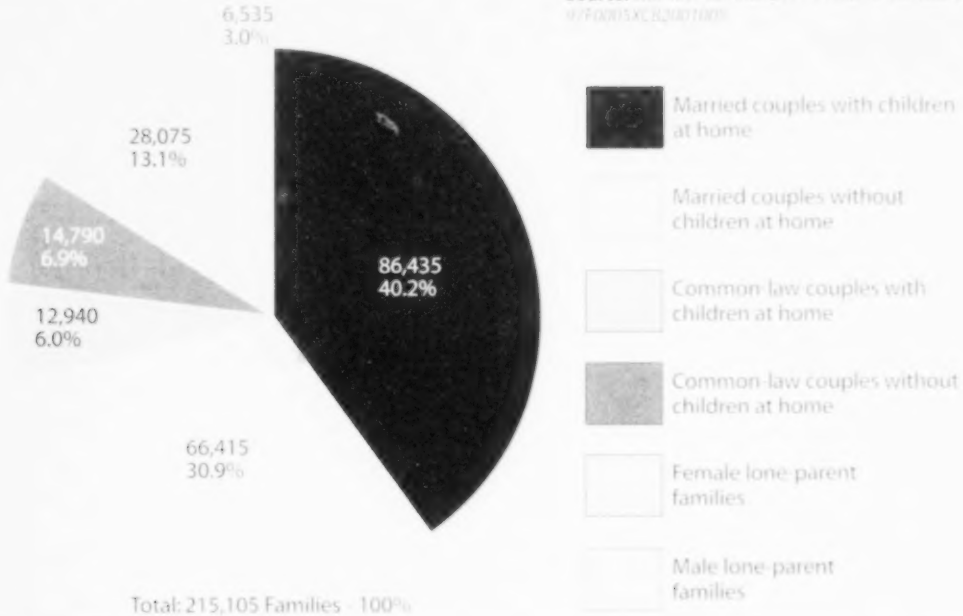
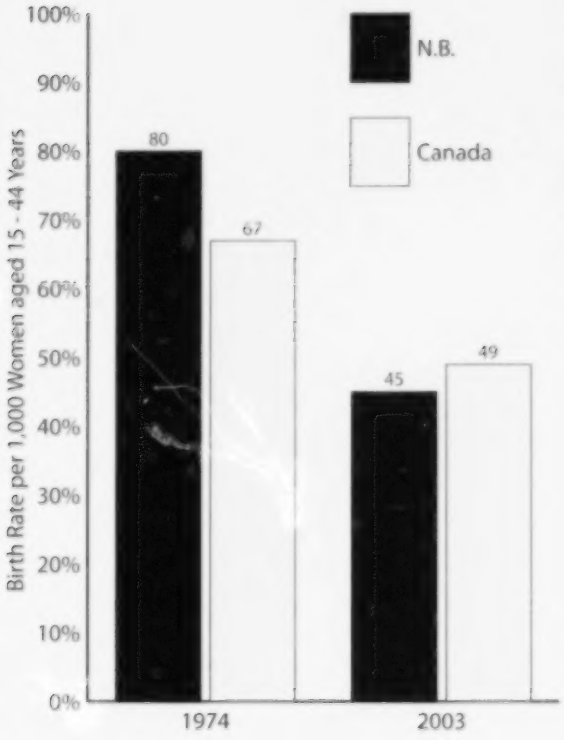


Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0005XCB2001005*

3. Birth Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 44, 1974 and 2003, N.B. and Canada

The overall birth rate for New Brunswick women has declined dramatically over past decades. In 1974, there were 80 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years. In 2003, there were 45 births, up slightly from 44 in 2002 and 2001. The Canadian rate was 67 in 1974 and 49 in 2003.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993, catalogue 82-568-XPB; Statistics Canada, Births 2003, catalogue 84F0210XIE; Statistics Canada, Demography Division, postcensal population estimates at July 1, 2003 (for calculation of 2003 rates).*

Of all the women who gave birth in New Brunswick in 2003, 38% were 30 or older, up from 16% in 1974. In Canada, nearly one-half of all the women who gave birth in 2003 were 30 or older, compared to 20% in 1974. New Brunswick women in their early 30s were having 73 babies per 1,000 females in 2003, up from 64 in 1974 and 68 in 2001. The Canadian rates were higher still: 94 births per 1,000 females aged 30-34 years in 2003, up from 66 in 1974 and 90 in 2001. The national rate also rose among 35-39 year olds: 39 per 1,000 in 2003, up from 23 in 1974.

Fertility Rate: The total fertility rate, which estimates the average number of children women will have in their lifetime, increased slightly in 2003 to 1.41 children per woman in New Brunswick (1.53 for Canada), up from 1.39 in 2002 (1.50 for Canada).

4. Pregnancy and Birth Rates Among Teenagers, N.B., 1974 – 2002

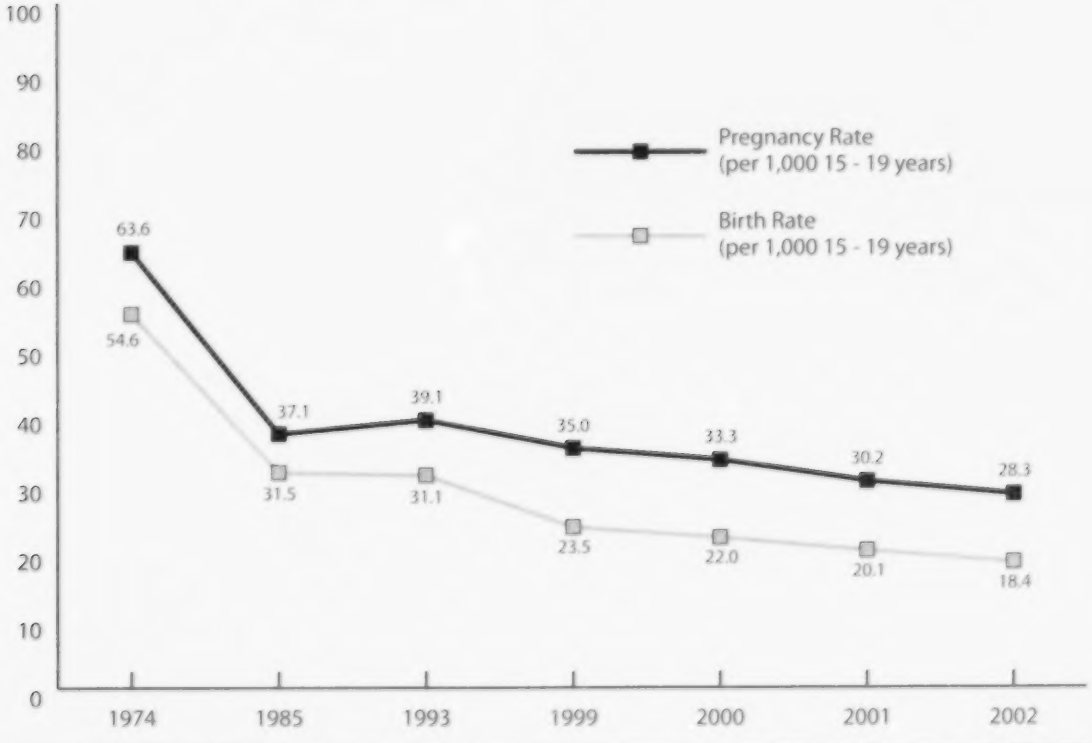
Pregnancy Rate: The teenage pregnancy rate continues to decline in New Brunswick. In 2002, 28.3 girls were pregnant per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19, compared to 63.6 in 1974. The N.B. rate has been below the Canadian average since the 1980s (Canada in 2002: 33.9 pregnancies per 1,000 teenage girls, compared to 53.7 in 1974). There were 698 pregnant teenagers in N.B. in 2002, compared to 885 in 1999 and 2,275 in 1974.

Birth Rate: The birth rate among N.B. teens is also declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate. In 2002, there were 18.4 live births to a teenage mother for every 1,000 female aged 15 to 19 years in N.B., down from 54.6 in 1974. The Canadian average is lower still, 14.9 per 1,000 in 2002, down from 35.6 in 1974. (Statistics Canada, *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993*; Statistics Canada, *Health Indicators*, June 2005).

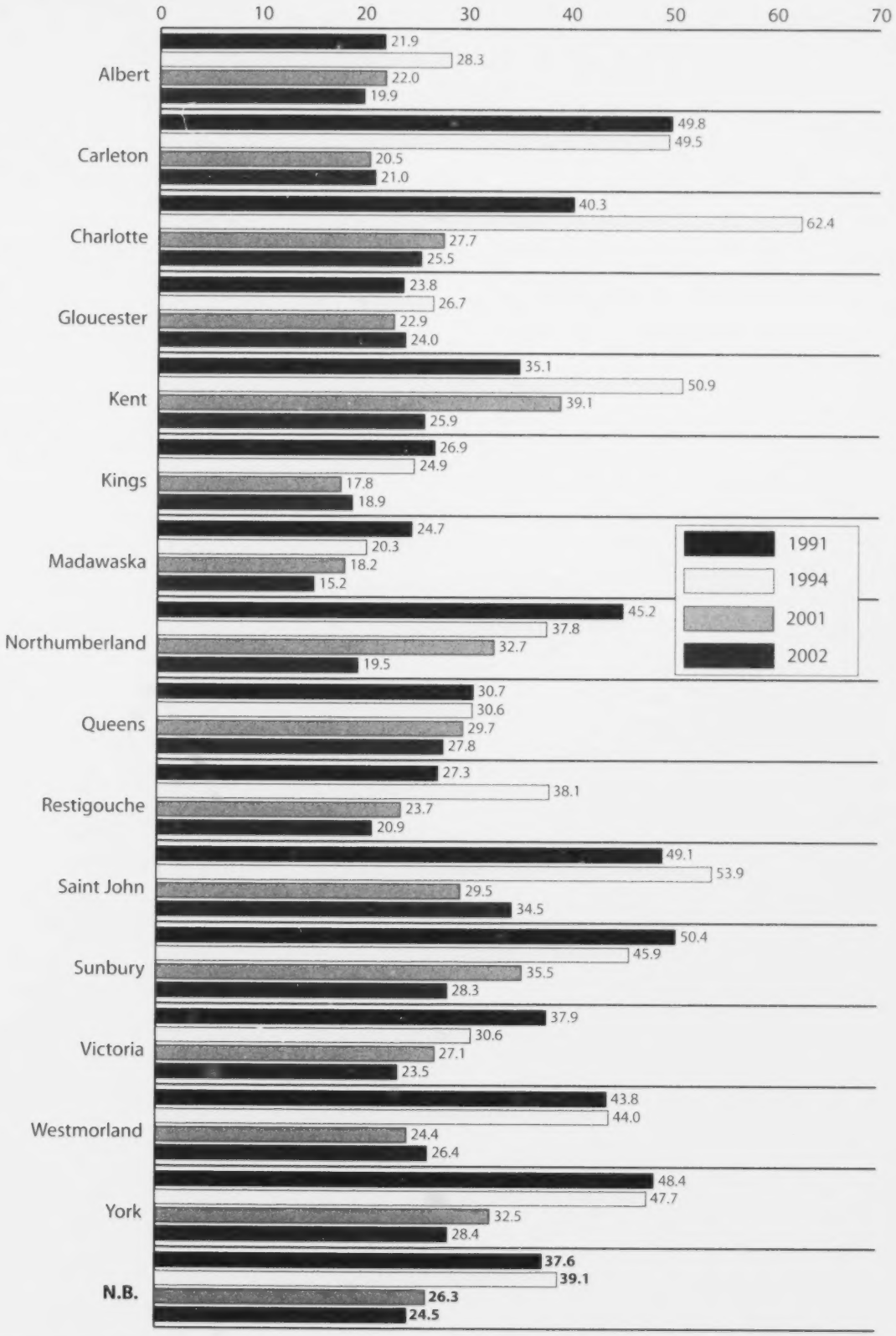
Abortion: The decline in the birth rate to teenage mothers is more a result of declining teenage pregnancy rates than of recourse to abortion. The abortion rate among N.B. teens is half the Canadian average (in 2002, 9.2 induced abortions per 1,000 N.B. females aged 15 to 19 years, 18.4 for Canada). In every province except Québec, Ontario, B.C., the majority of teenage pregnancies end in a live birth rather than an abortion. (Statistics Canada, *Health Indicators*, June 2005) The proportion of all N.B. births that were to a teenage mother was 6.3% in 2003, down from 12.9% in 1980 (N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics, 2003 Annual Report).

Note: The calculation of teenage pregnancies by Statistics Canada is the sum of the registered live births, therapeutic abortions performed in clinics and hospitals including those performed on N.B. residents in the clinics and hospitals of other provinces (although prior to 1994, NB reported only abortions performed in its hospitals and not in N.B. clinics), miscarriages and stillbirths (at least 20 weeks gestation or fetal weight of at least 500 grams) and cases of spontaneous abortion, illegally induced abortion, and unspecified abortion treated in hospitals in Canada involving N.B. females aged 19 and under. Estimates of pregnancies are based on the date of termination. The rate is the number of these events per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years. The NB Department of Health and Wellness pregnancy rates used in the table on county rates may be lower in part because the Department does not include abortions provided in clinics nor to N.B. residents in clinics or hospitals in other provinces.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993, catalogue 82-568-XPB; Statistics Canada, Health Indicators (June 2005), catalogue 82-221.*



5. Teenage Pregnancy Rates by County, N.B., 1991 – 2002



Pregnancy Rate by County: The teenage pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among New Brunswick counties during the 1990s. The pregnancy rate in certain counties, such as Charlotte, Carleton, York and Saint John, have historically been high but improving, although the rate increased in Saint John in 2002. Other counties, Northumberland, Victoria, Sunbury and Westmorland, show sustained improvement, while the rates in Madawaska, Albert and Kings are consistently low.

Birth Rate by County: The rate of actual births to girls aged 15 to 19 years has also followed a general downward trend in most counties (graph not shown). In 2003, there were 18.9 births per 1,000 teenage mothers in N.B. It ranged from 11.9 in Queens and 13.3 in Kings, to 33.2 in Saint John County and 24.7 in Charlotte. Some counties such as Saint John and Sunbury have had higher than average birth rates among teenagers at least since the 1980s, while other counties, such as Albert, Madawaska, Gloucester and Westmorland have rates below the provincial average rate for births to teenage girls at least since the 1980s. (N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics, 2003 Annual Report; Rates by county calculated using Statistics Canada July 1, 2003 population estimates.)

Note: Rates per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years, N.B. residents only. The calculation of teenage pregnancies by the N.B. Department of Health and Wellness takes into account registered live births for females aged 19 and under, abortions for females aged 19 and under performed in accredited N.B. hospitals, registered still births with at least 20 weeks gestation, including live births and stillbirths for N.B. residents which occurred outside of N.B., and covers females aged 15 to 19 years at the time of the pregnancy outcome (rather than conception). Abortions performed in clinics or outside of the province and spontaneous abortions or other fetal losses are not included in these calculations by the N.B. Vital Statistics branch. Pregnancy rates by county for the period prior to 1991 are not available.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics.*

1. Distribution of Literacy, Numeracy and Problem-Solving Skills by Sex, Adults Aged 16 and Over, N.B., 2003

Prose:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Women	20.3%	33.4%	32.8%	13.5%
Men	25.3%	33.2%	30.4%	11.2%

Document:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Women	25.9%	33.4%	29.6%	11.1%
Men	26.2%	31.0%	30.0%	12.8%

Numeracy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Women	32.8%	34.5%	25.8%	6.8%
Men	27.0%	36.0%	25.8%	11.2%

Problem solving:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Women	42.9%	37.9%	17.1%	–
Men	43.5%	38.3%	14.7%	–

Source: *Statistics Canada, custom table based on International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, 2003.*

Note: Level 1 is the lowest level of proficiency and level 4/5 the highest. Tables show the percent of male and female population at each proficiency level.

-- data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Literacy has come to mean more than the ability to read and write. In our workplaces and daily activities, we increasingly need skills to analyze information and to use varied sources of information and technology. The latest international literacy survey tested individuals aged 16 and over in 2003 on comprehension of basic written material (prose literacy) and other document formats such as maps, graphs and forms (document literacy), along with mathematical skills (numeracy) and analytical reasoning skills (problem solving). Individuals were rated on these four areas using proficiency levels 1 to 5 (lowest to highest). Level 3 is generally considered the minimum needed for coping with the rapidly changing skill demands of a knowledge-based society.

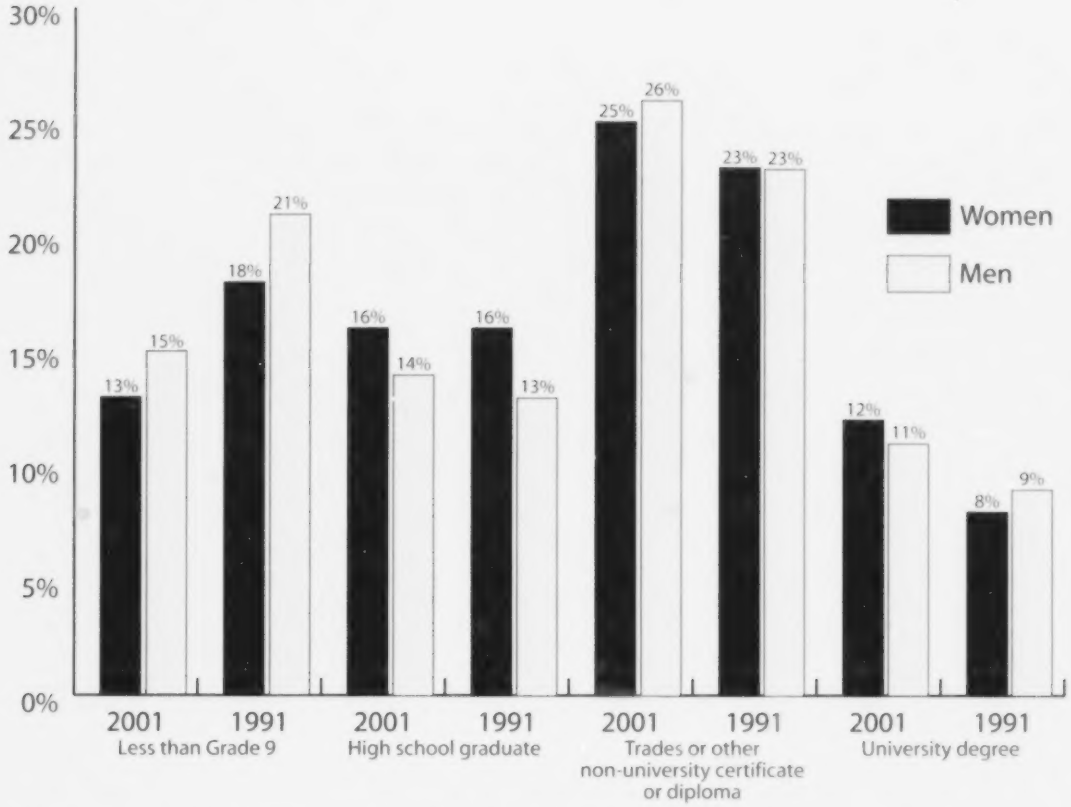
Distribution of Literacy, Numeracy and Problem-Solving Skills

In 2003, as in 1994, New Brunswick men are more likely than women to have serious difficulties in reading basic texts. In 2003, 25% of males and 20% of females were at the bottom literacy level (Level 1) on the prose scale. An individual at this level might be unable to understand the dosage instructions on a medicine bottle, for example. Women are also slightly better than men at problem solving: 17% of women versus 15% of men scored at Level 3 in this area. However, men outperform women in mathematics (37% of males versus 33% of females were at Level 3 or higher) and were slightly better than women at understanding other document formats in 2003.

These results show some improvement since 1994, especially for men. The first International Adult Literacy Survey in 1994 had found that, on the prose scale, 32% of N.B. men versus 24% of N.B. women scored at the lowest literacy level (compared to 25% and 20% respectively in 2003). In 2003, the proportion that scored below Level 3 on the prose scale was 59% of men and 54% of women, compared to 65% and 53% respectively in 1994. Men's ranking also improved on the document scale since 1994, when 62% of males were at Level 1 and 2, compared to 57% in 2003 (among women, 58% of them were at Levels 1 or 2 in 1994, 59% in 2003). Only the prose and document literacy results can be directly compared for 1994 and 2003. The 2003 survey expanded the quantitative literacy area and added the new area of problem solving. (Source for 1994 survey results: Statistics Canada, *International Adult Literacy Survey: A New Brunswick Snapshot*, 1998)

Canadian average results for 2003 show similar gender differences. However, in 2003 as in 1994, Canadian men and women did better than New Brunswickers on all scales. For example, 49% of men and 47% of women in Canada were at Levels 1 and 2 in basic text comprehension (prose scale) in 2003, compared to 59% of men and 54% of women in N.B. Canadian results in 2003 show little change since 1994 when 50% of men and 45% of women were at the bottom two levels in basic text comprehension. (Source for 1994 survey results: Statistics Canada, *Reading the Future: A Portrait of Literacy in Canada*, 1996; The territories were not part of the 1994 survey, but did participate in the 2003 survey).

2. Highest Level of Schooling Attained By Sex, Population Aged 15 and Over, N.B., 1991, 2001



Source: *Statistics Canada, 1991 & 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0017XCB01001 & 97F0017XCB01002.*

Note: The chart does not include persons who have more than Grade 9 but who did not complete a diploma, degree or certificate.

Education levels have improved for both women and men in New Brunswick in the past 10 years, and women have increased their lead over men at certain levels. In 2001, 12% of N.B. women and 11% of N.B. men aged 15 and over had a university degree, up from 8% and 9% respectively in 1991 and 2% and 5% in 1971. In 2001, 13% of N.B. women and 15% of men had less than Grade 9, down from 18% and 21% respectively in 1991.

New Brunswick women and men have lower education levels than the Canadian average. At the national level in 2001, the gap between women and men tends to be smaller, and more men than women have university degrees: 15% of women and 16% of men. 10% of both Canadian women and men had less than Grade 9.

Aboriginal population: Aboriginal women in N.B. have attained a higher level of schooling than Aboriginal men. However, they are somewhat less likely than non-Aboriginal women

and men to have completed high school or to hold a university degree. In 2001, 40% of N.B.'s Aboriginal identity* women aged 15 years and over had less than a high school graduation certificate. This compares to 46% of Aboriginal men, 36% of non-Aboriginal females and 39% of non-Aboriginal men in N.B. 7% of N.B. Aboriginal identity females and 3% of their male counterparts had a university degree, compared to 12% and 11% of non-Aboriginal females and males in the province. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB01043)

Francophones and Anglophones: In 2001, 21% of N.B.'s francophone women aged 15 years and over had less than Grade 9 level, compared to 8% of anglophone women and 23% of francophone men. As to university degrees: 11% of N.B.'s francophone women, 12% of anglophone women and 9% of francophone men were degree-holders in 2001. (Fédération des dames d'Acadie, *Socioeconomic Profile of Francophone Women in New Brunswick*, April 2004)

Persons with disabilities:** In 2001, 42% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 and 48% of their male counterparts had less than a high school education, compared to 28% of women and 31% of men without disabilities.
9% of N.B. women with disabilities and 6% of their male counterparts had a university certificate or degree, compared to 16% of women and 13% of men without disabilities. (Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001, catalogue 89-587-XIE)

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

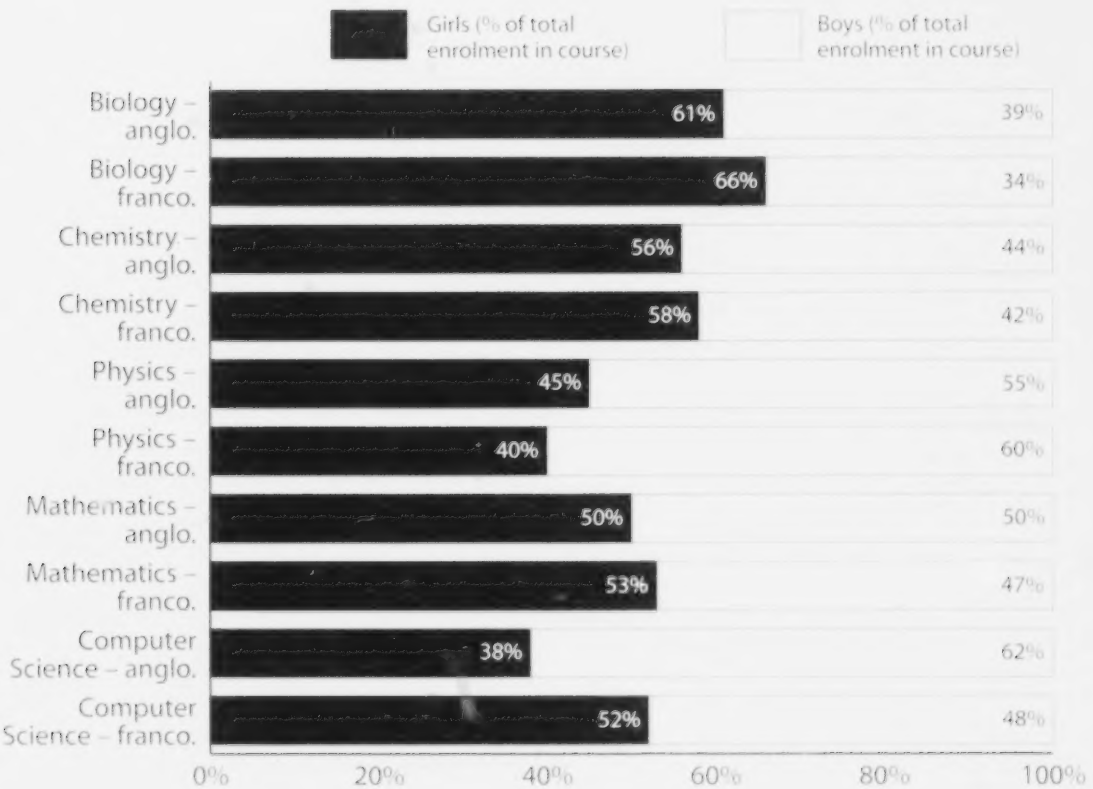
**Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition or a health problem reduced the kind or amount of activities they could do; types of disabilities include: hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

3. Representation of Girls in Certain High School Courses*, N.B., 2004/2005

During the 2004-2005 school year, New Brunswick girls generally participated in Grade 12 **optional** high school mathematics and science courses in equal or greater numbers than boys. There has been little significant change in this positive trend in recent years. However, girls in both Anglophone and Francophone schools were underrepresented in physics, and in Anglophone schools, girls were also outnumbered by boys in Grade 12 computer science courses.

As to provincial examinations in **compulsory** courses, only results for Francophone high school mathematics are available: female and male students in the Francophone schools generally performed equally well in 2003-2004. The average exam grade in the regular level Grade 11 mathematics was 65% for both girls and boys, while in the modified level Grade 11 mathematics exam, girls' average grade was 63% versus 60% for boys, in Francophone schools. Provincial examinations for the high school sciences in Francophone schools and for Grade 11 mathematics in the Anglophone schools have been discontinued. (N.B. Department of Education, *Provincial Examination Results – Francophone School Districts*, December 2004)

Drop-out rates: Boys are more likely than girls to drop out of middle or high school. In 2003-2004, 3.4% of the boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 left school (1,051 male students), compared to 2.4% of girls (687 female students). This gender gap surrounding leaving school has changed little since 1998-1999, when 4% of boys and 2.4% of girls left school (N.B. Department of Education).



Source: *N.B. Department of Education.*

**Enrolment rates are for optional Grade 12 courses (for Computer Science in francophone schools rates are for Grades 11 and 12 optional courses).*

3. Representation of Girls in Certain High School Courses*, N.B., 2004/2005

During the 2004-2005 school year, New Brunswick girls generally participated in Grade 12 **optional** high school mathematics and science courses in equal or greater numbers than boys. There has been little significant change in this positive trend in recent years. However, girls in both Anglophone and Francophone schools were underrepresented in physics, and in Anglophone schools, girls were also outnumbered by boys in Grade 12 computer science courses.

As to provincial examinations in **compulsory** courses, only results for Francophone high school mathematics are available: female and male students in the Francophone schools generally performed equally well in 2003-2004. The average exam grade in the regular level Grade 11 mathematics was 65% for both girls and boys, while in the modified level Grade 11 mathematics exam, girls' average grade was 63% versus 60% for boys, in Francophone schools. Provincial examinations for the high school sciences in Francophone schools and for Grade 11 mathematics in the Anglophone schools have been discontinued. (N.B. Department of Education, *Provincial Examination Results – Francophone School Districts*, December 2004)

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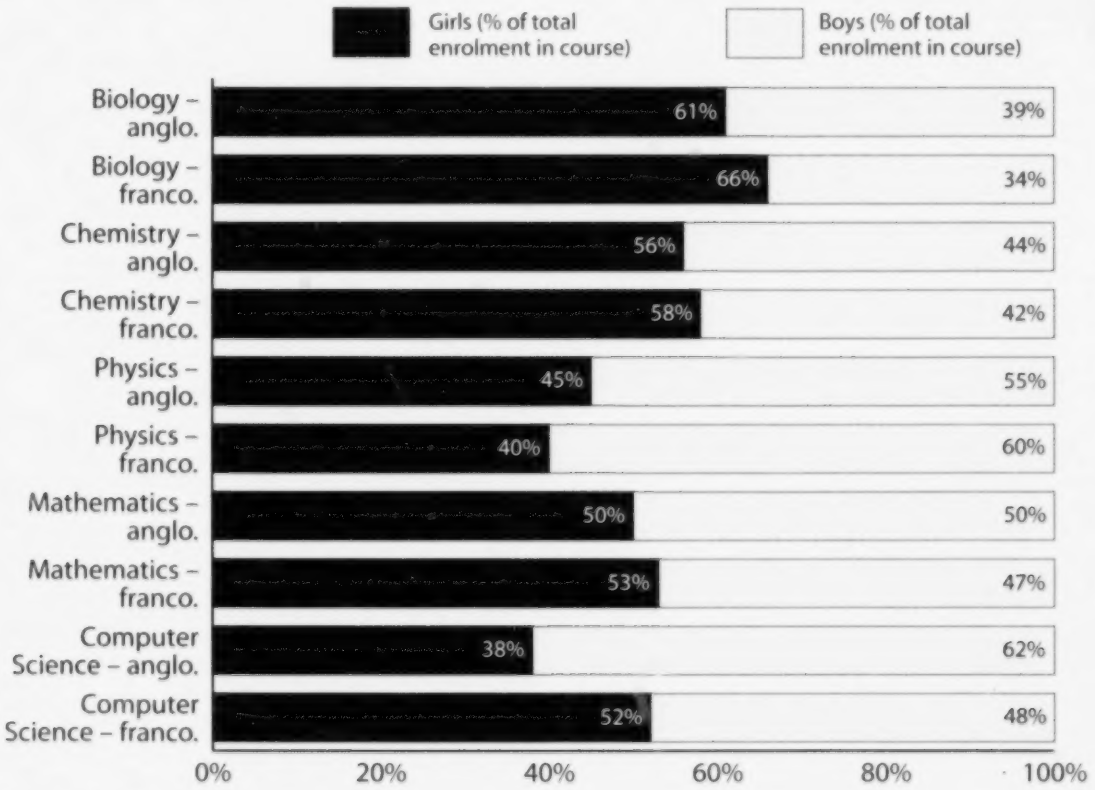


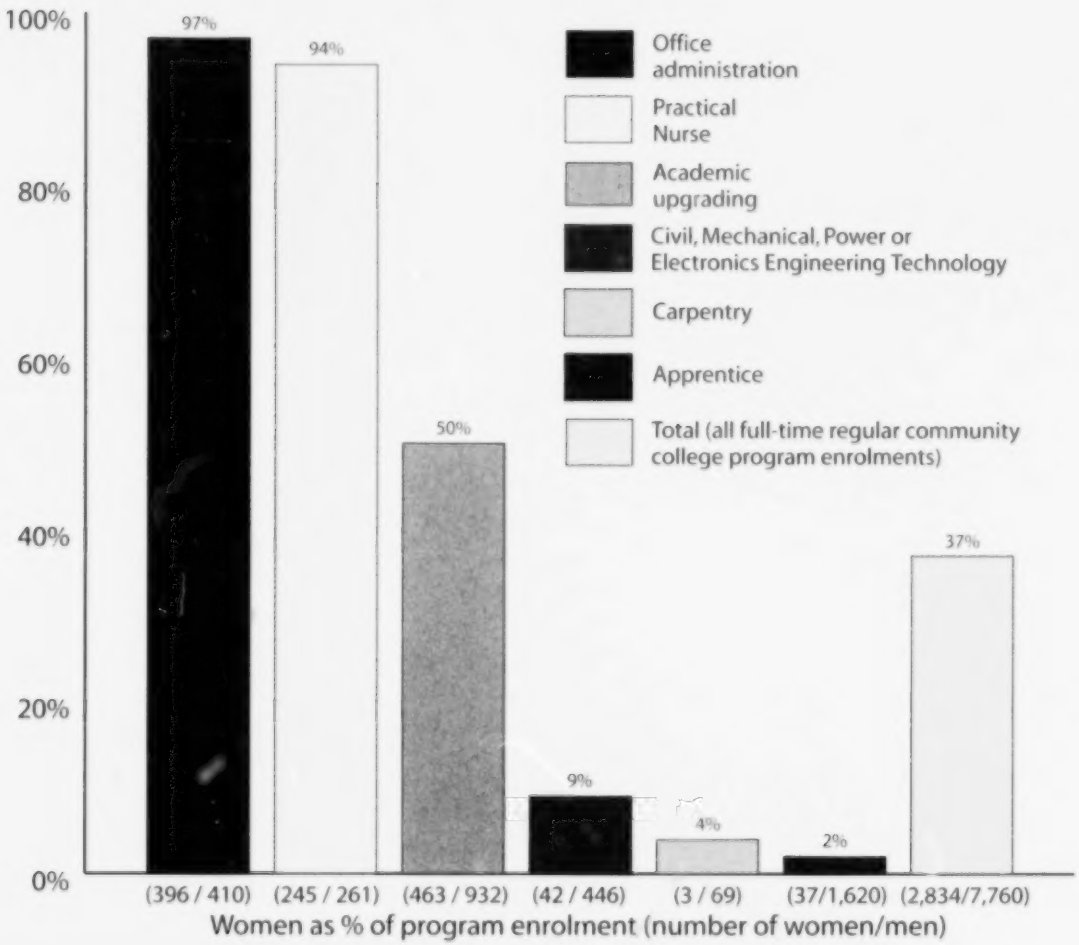
Source: *N.B. Department of Education.*

**Enrolment rates are for optional Grade 12 courses (for Computer Science in francophone schools, rates are for Grades 11 and 12 optional courses).*

4. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, Selected Programs, N.B., 2004/2005

Only 37% of full-time students in New Brunswick's Community College were female in 2004-2005, down from 40% the previous year and still lower than the high of 46% in 1988-1989. In 2004-2005, there were 2,834 female students in regular full-time programs offered at the College (618 in 1985-1986; 7,659 in 1995-1996). Women also accounted for half of the 484 part-time regular students in 2004-2005.

Women attending the Community College in N.B. are still mostly concentrated in training programs for traditionally female-dominated jobs. Nearly one in five full-time female students (16%) is enrolled in an academic upgrading program, where they were 50% of the students in 2004-2005. Office administration programs (14% of all full-time female enrolments) and the practical nurse program (9% of all full-time female enrolments) attracted many other women, where



Source: *N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development/Advanced Education and Labour.*

Note: Total includes apprenticeship instruction offered at the community college.

Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments

they accounted for 97% and 94% of the clientele, respectively. Women remain a minority in the traditionally male-dominated trades and longer-duration technology programs, particularly in the apprenticeship programs that prepare students for some better-paid jobs in the skilled trades. Only 2% of the province's apprentices in full-time college programs were women in 2004-2005 (37 of 1,620 apprentices), down slightly from 4% in 2002-2003 (38 of 858).

Financial aid: Cutbacks to financial sponsorship for training have contributed to the falling numbers of women in Community College programs. Almost 80% of female Community College students in 1985-1986 and 57% in 1996-1997 received financial support from government or industry, but by the end of the 1990s, less than 30% were sponsored. Of clients receiving funding for training under the province's current Training and Skills Development program, 46% were women in 2004-2005, up slightly from 42% in 2001-2002. The average grant for female students in 2004-2005 was higher than for males ($6,100 for women versus $3,900 for men).

5. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolment by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2004/05

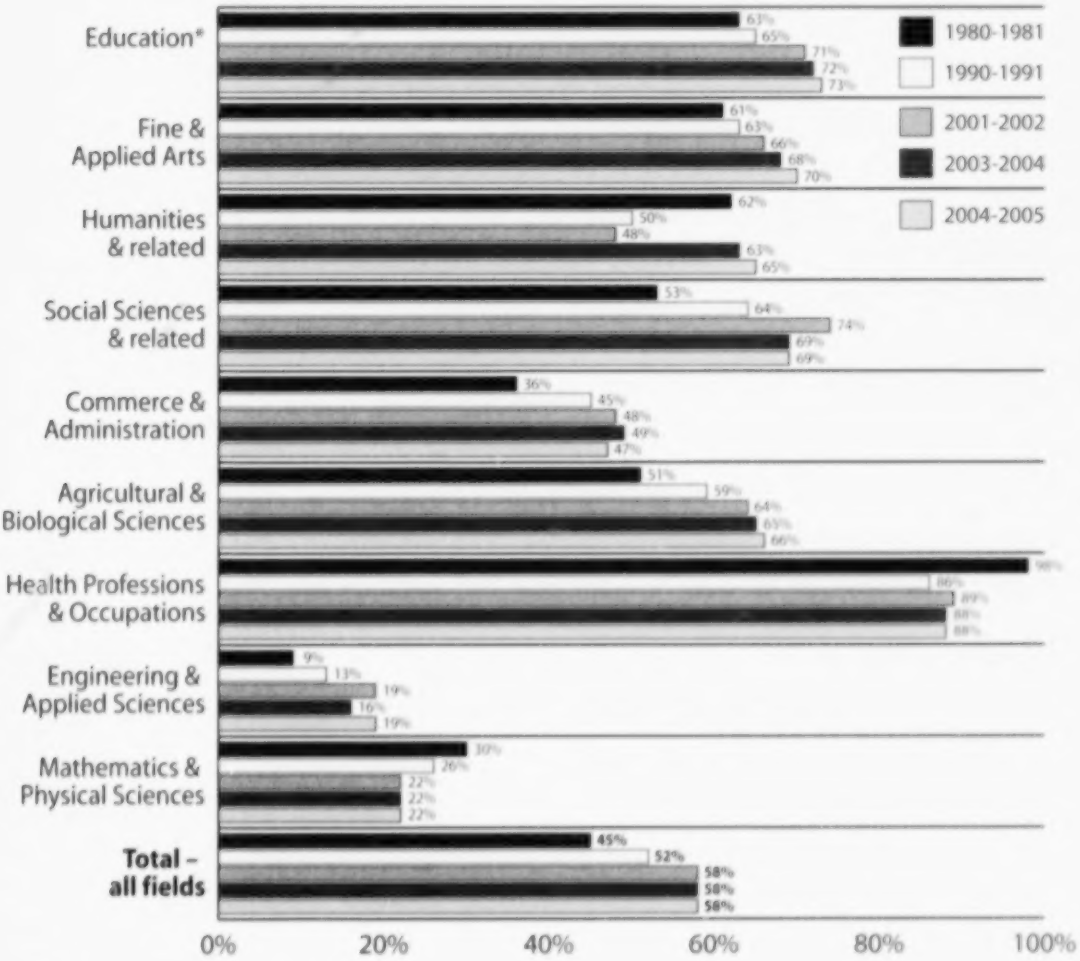
For more than a decade, female students have outnumbered male students in New Brunswick universities. In 2004-2005, women were 58% of full-time students in N.B. universities, the same as the previous year (45% in 1980-1981).

Women (at 19%) are seriously underrepresented in engineering and the applied sciences and have lost ground in recent years (22% in 1996-1997). In mathematics and physical sciences women were 22% of enrollments in 2004-2005, down from 30% in 1980-1981.

Women have made important inroads in some non-traditional faculties such as law. 54% of law students in N.B. in 2004-2005 were women, down from 60% in 2001-2002 (37% in 1980-1981).

Most part-time students are female: 64% in 2004-2005, up from 60% in 1980-1981.

Women's participation in graduate programs has increased dramatically during the past 20 years: 46% of doctoral students and 53% of master's students (includes part-time and full-time) were women in 2004-2005, up from just 13% and 36% respectively in 1980-1981.



*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure

Note: Full-time enrolments in Bachelor's, 1st professional degree, Master's and Doctorate programs.

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.*

HEALTH

1. Physically Active and Inactive, by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 1994/1995 – 2003

Age / Activity level	Year	Females – NB	Females – Canada	Males – NB	Males – Canada
12 – 19 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	60.8%	50.4%	67.4%	64.5%
	2000/01	45.0%	54.8%	52.9%	63.9%
	2003	54.3%	65.0%	70.9%	74.5%
20 – 34 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	35.5%	35.8%	45.7%	43.3%
	2000/01	37.8%	42.7%	34.7%	46.4%
	2003	46.6%	49.7%	53.7%	57.6%
35 – 44 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	31.2%	34.0%	31.0% (E)	37.5%
	2000/01	35.2%	39.9%	30.0%	40.1%
	2003	46.3%	47.9%	44.3%	49.2%
45 – 64 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	27.0%	36.5%	31.9%	35.4%
	2000/01	32.5%	39.3%	35.8%	39.7%
	2003	40.2%	46.1%	41.5%	46.9%
65 and over % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	16.6% (E)	28.3%	45.0% (E)	37.2%
	2000/01	18.8%	29.7%	27.2%	40.6%
	2003	22.0%	33.1%	31.2%	45.1%

(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Note: Data is based on self-reported leisure time physical activity habits of participants in Statistics Canada health surveys. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. For each leisure time physical activity engaged in by the respondent, an average daily energy expenditure is calculated by multiplying the number of times the activity was performed by the average duration of the activity by the energy cost (kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per hour) of the activity. The index is calculated as the sum of the average daily energy expenditures of all activities. Respondents are classified as follows: 3.0 kcal/kg/day or more = physically active; 1.5-2.9 kcal/kg/day = moderately active; less than 1.5 kcal per day = inactive. For a small proportion of respondents, physical activity level is not stated. For 2003, survey data was collected during the calendar year.

Source: *Data from Statistics Canada National Population Health Surveys (for 1994/95) & Canadian Community Health Surveys (for 2000/01 and 2003) presented in N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Health Performance Indicators, September 2002, & in Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0233.*

New Brunswick females of all age groups are less likely to be physically **active** than their male counterparts, according to self-reported survey data. In 2003, 42% of 12 to 19 year old N.B. females were in the physically **inactive** category, compared to 23% of males of that age group; Among 45 to 64 year olds, 59% of females and 54% of males were physically **inactive**.

Since 1994/95, with the notable exception of teenagers, the proportion of N.B. females and males categorized as physically **inactive** has decreased. However, a large number of N.B. women and men are still physically inactive and rates exceed the Canadian averages. Slightly over half (53%) of 20 to 34 year old N.B. females were **inactive** in 2003, compared to 43% of N.B. males, 40% of Canadian males and 49% of Canadian females of that age group. For a small proportion of respondents, physical activity level is not stated and so, active and inactive figures do not always add up to 100%.

Obesity: New Brunswick's obesity rates for females and males, children and adults, surpass the already high national levels. N.B. females are slightly less likely than males to be obese (severely overweight) or overweight. In 2004, 28% of N.B. women and 31% of N.B. men aged 18 and older were obese, compared to 23% of Canadian adult women and 23% of Canadian adult men. Another 31% of adult women and 40% of adult men in N.B. were overweight, versus 30% of Canadian adult women and 42% of Canadian adult men. An alarming proportion of children and adolescents also suffer from excess weight. More than 1 in 10 (11%) N.B. females and 15% of N.B. males aged 2 to 17 were obese, compared to 7% of Canadian females and 9% of young Canadian males in that age group. Another 24% of N.B. females (18% of Canadian females) and 19% of N.B. males (18% of Canadian males) aged 2 to 17 were overweight in 2004. Nationally, obesity rates have increased dramatically during the past 25 years: in 1978-1979, only 16% of Canadian women and 3% of girls, along with 12% of Canadian men and 4% of boys were obese. (Source: Statistics Canada, 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition; 1978/79 Canada Health Survey. Note: Both these surveys directly measured the height and weight of respondents. Most other Canadian health surveys have relied on self-reported data, a practice that tended to underestimate overweight and obesity rates).

2. Selected Mental Health Problems Diagnosed in Mental Health Centres, by Sex and Age Group, N.B., 2004-2005

Sex	Selected major presenting problems	0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 54	55 – 74	75+	All Ages
Female	Depressive symptoms	201	607	1,795	382	88	3,076
	Suicidal ideas	144	173	335	72	5	730
	Substance-related symptoms	11	61	101	12	2	187
	Eating disorders	25	36	58	6	1	126
	Suicidal plan	27	23	58	12	0	120
Male	Depressive symptoms	166	308	1,027	194	39	1,735
	Suicidal ideas	116	138	342	52	11	660
	Substance-related symptoms	15	93	228	17	2	355
	Suicidal plan	13	29	71	10	3	127
	Eating disorders	8	7	15	1	1	32

Source: *N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Mental Health Services.*

Note: The column for age groups indicates the number of individuals with the particular problem. The total for all ages includes a small number of individuals whose date of birth was not recorded.

Some 5,700 females and 4,300 males visited New Brunswick's public mental health centres in 2004-2005, up from about 5,500 and 4,200 the previous year and 5,100 and 4,000 in 2002-2003. Females are far more likely than men to seek help for depression or eating disorders while men are significantly more likely to consult for substance-related symptoms.

In 2004-2005, 126 girls and women, most under the age of 25, visited a mental health centre because of an eating disorder; only 32 males, almost half under 25, consulted for this reason.

Almost twice as many females as males came to mental health centres with depressive symptoms: 3,076 girls and women compared to 1,735 boys and men in 2004-2005, up slightly from the previous year.

Most frequent presenting problems: The ten top problems for which New Brunswick women visited the centres in 2004-2005 were depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, adjustment difficulties, other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention, difficulties in managing behaviours and emotions, suicidal ideas, relational problems, conflictual family relationships, sleeping difficulties, and bereavement. Men's ten most frequent presenting problems were the same except for the tenth item, which for them was a substance-related symptom.

3. Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2003

Cancer tops the New Brunswick Vital Statistics list of causes of death among women and men in 2003, as in the two previous years. More men than women die of cancer: mortality rates were 278 men and 223 women per thousand 100,000 in 2003. Heart disease was the second leading cause of death for both women and men in 2003 as in the previous year; it had been the main cause of female mortality for the past decade. It should be noted, however, that cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases together were responsible for more deaths than cancer among women in recent years. Heart and stroke-related mortality are linked to identical risk factors and remain a serious threat to women and to men.

Suicide: Suicide was ninth on the list of causes of death for New Brunswick men, but thirteenth among the causes of death for women. In 2003, 75 males (6 of them aged 15 to 24 years) and 16 females (4 of them aged 15 to 24 years) committed suicide in the province.

Breast and lung cancer: Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women, but the lung cancer claims more lives and its incidence among women has increased dramatically over the past 30 years. The breast cancer incidence rate rose from 74 per 100,000 population in 1976 to an estimated 107 per 100,000 population in New Brunswick in 2004 (85 and 106 for Canada), partly due to improved detection. Lung cancer incidence rates went from 15 per 100,000 population for N.B. women in 1976 to an estimated 46 per 100,000 in 2004 (Canada: from 16 per 100,000 to 48 per 100,000). Among N.B. males, the increase was less spectacular, while the Canadian average rate for men declined: from 72 per 100,000 for N.B. males in 1976 to an estimated 95 per 100,000 in 2004, compared to 76 per 100,000 in 1976 for Canadian males to an estimated 72 per 100,000 in 2004. Many more men than women still die of lung cancer each year (334 N.B. men compared to 188 women in 2003), but this gender gap has been decreasing over time. The lung cancer mortality rate among N.B. women was 34 per 100,000 population in 2001 (35 among Canadian women; 81 for N.B. men; 64 for Canadian men), up from 17 in 1979 (16 among Canadian women; 74 for N.B. men; 72 for Canadian men). The breast cancer mortality rate for N.B. women was 25 per 100,000 in 2001, down from 32 per 100,000 in 1979 (25, down from 30 for Canada). More women die from lung cancer than breast cancer: 188 lung cancer deaths compared to 129 from breast cancer in N.B. in 2003. (Sources: N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, *Vital Statistics, 2003 Annual Report;* Statistics Canada, *Health Indicators*, January 2005; Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0026, 103-0104)

Cause of death – FEMALES (all ages)	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	831	27%
2. Heart disease	745	24%
3. Cerebrovascular disease	269	9%
4. Respiratory system disease	249	8%
5. Diabetes	119	4%

Cause of death – MALES (all ages)	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	990	31%
2. Heart disease	831	26%
3. Respiratory system disease	279	9%
4. Cerebrovascular disease	146	5%
5. Diabetes	143	4%

Source: *N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics, 2003 Annual Report.*

Tobacco smoking rates: The same proportion of teenage females as teenage males in New Brunswick smoke tobacco: 14% in 2003, down from 16% and 15% respectively in 2000-2001. Girls are slightly more likely than boys to smoke only occasionally rather than daily. Canadian teenage girls still have higher smoking rates than boys (15% for girls, 14% for boys). There is evidence to suggest that some teenage girls smoke in the belief that it controls their weight and relieves stress. Most smokers begin smoking before the age of 20: in 2003, 85% of N.B. females aged 12 and over and 91% of males reported to a Health Canada survey that they had started before the age of 20. Canadian rates for smoking initiation before age 20 were 84% of Canadian females and 88% of Canadian males in 2003 (Source: Statistics Canada, *Health Indicators*, June 2004). In the general population in N.B., slightly fewer females smoke tobacco than men: in 2003, 21% of females aged 12 and over, compared to 23% of males were daily smokers; another 4% of females and 3% of males were occasional smokers in N.B. In Canada, 16% of females and 19% of males aged 12 and over were daily smokers; 5% of Canadian females and 6% of Canadian males were occasional smokers. (Source: Statistics Canada, *Health Indicators*, June 2004)

4. Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of Total Births, by N.B. Health Region, 2004-2005

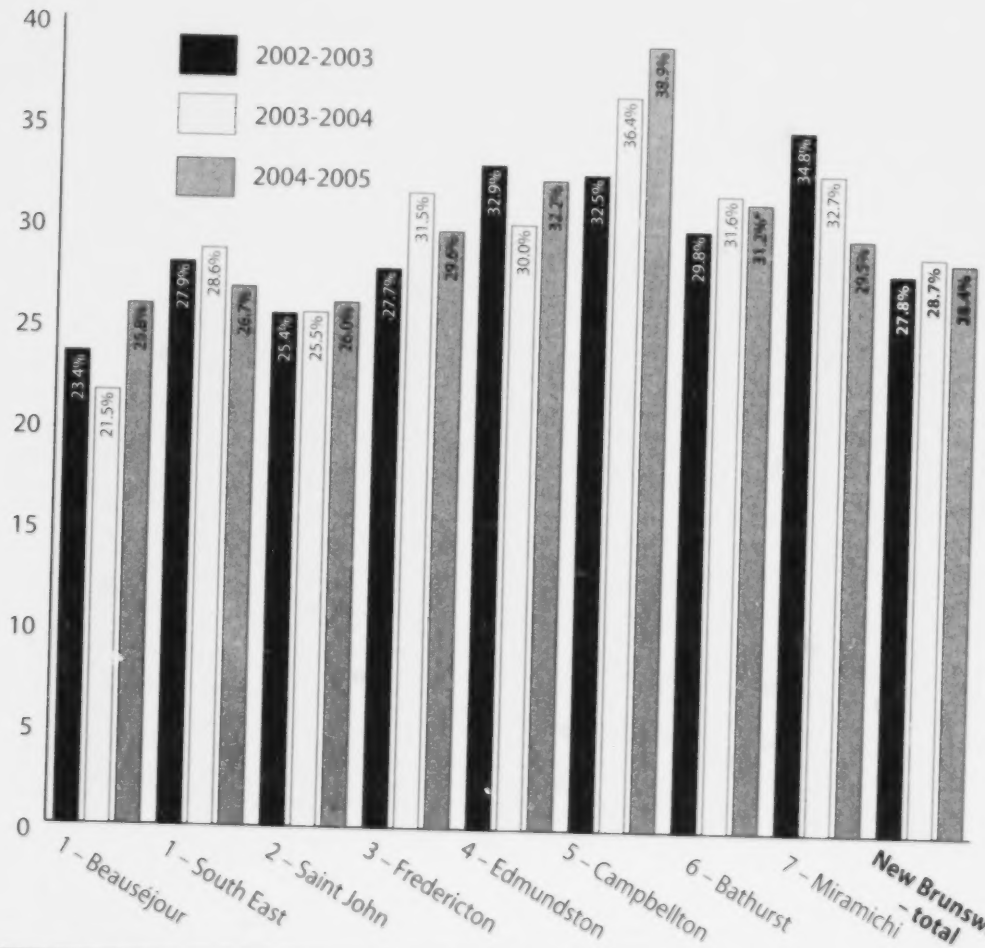
Caesarean sections have become increasingly common in recent years in New Brunswick: 28% of live births were by C-section in the province in 2004-2005, up from 22% in 1997-1998. Regional differences are significant and not explained, ranging from 39% in Campbellton to 26% in the Beausejour (south east, Francophone) and Saint John health regions.

The C-section rates for Canada and other western countries have followed a similar rising trend, at 24% for Canada in 2002-2003 (most recent year available) up from 19% in 1997-1998 (Canadian Institute of Health Information, Health Indicators, 2005). Comparative rates for other countries in 2002 include the United States at 26%, New Zealand at 22%, Denmark at 18% and the Netherlands at 14% (OECD Health Data 2004). The World Health Organization recommends that no more than 15% of all births be by C-section, because of risks for the child and the mother.

Hysterectomy rates: New Brunswick women are far more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2002-2003, the N.B. hysterectomy rate was 654 per 100,000 women aged 20 or older, compared to 385 per 100,000 for Canada. Rates vary widely within New Brunswick. In the Bathurst region (Health Region 6), the 2002-2003 rate was 1,055 per 100,000, which is almost triple the Canadian average. The N.B. and Canadian average hysterectomy rates have generally declined since 1997-1998, when they were 770 per 100,000 for N.B. compared to 484 per 100,000 for Canada. (Statistics Canada, Health Indicators, December 2000; Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator online reports)

* Only six months of data reported for Bathurst for 2004-2005.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, finalized data for 2002-2003 & 2003-2004; preliminary data for 2004-2005..*



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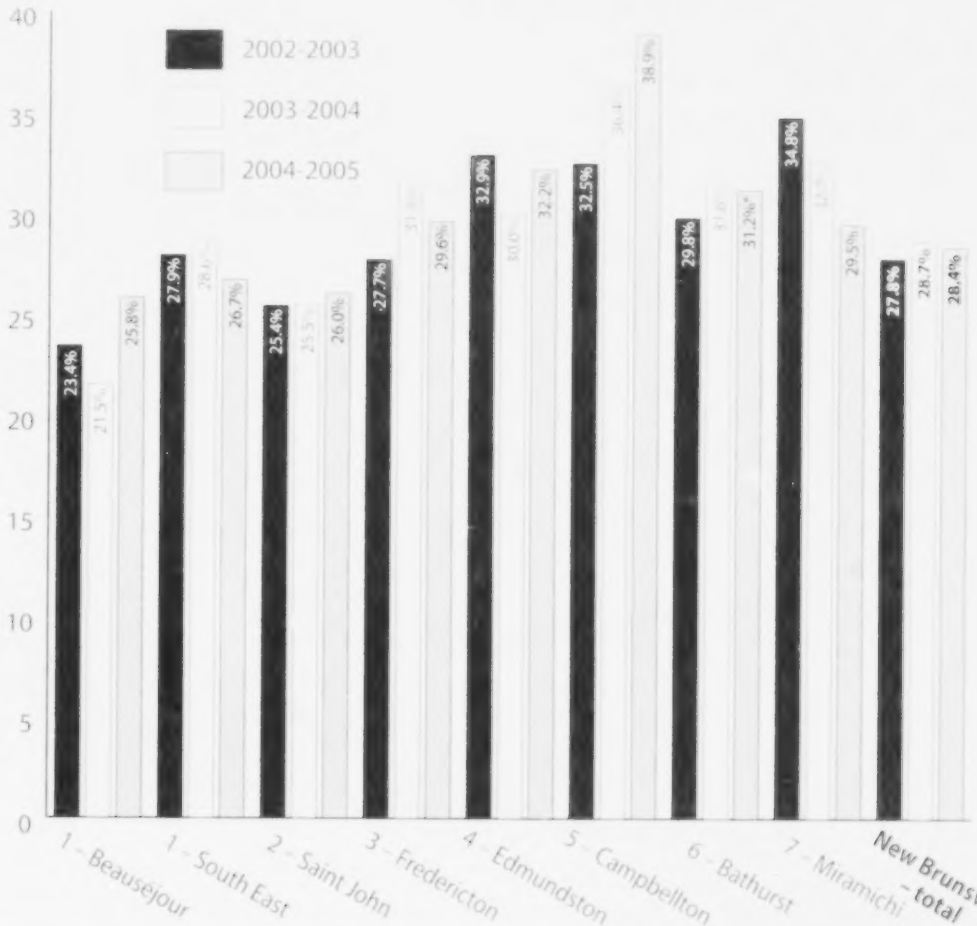
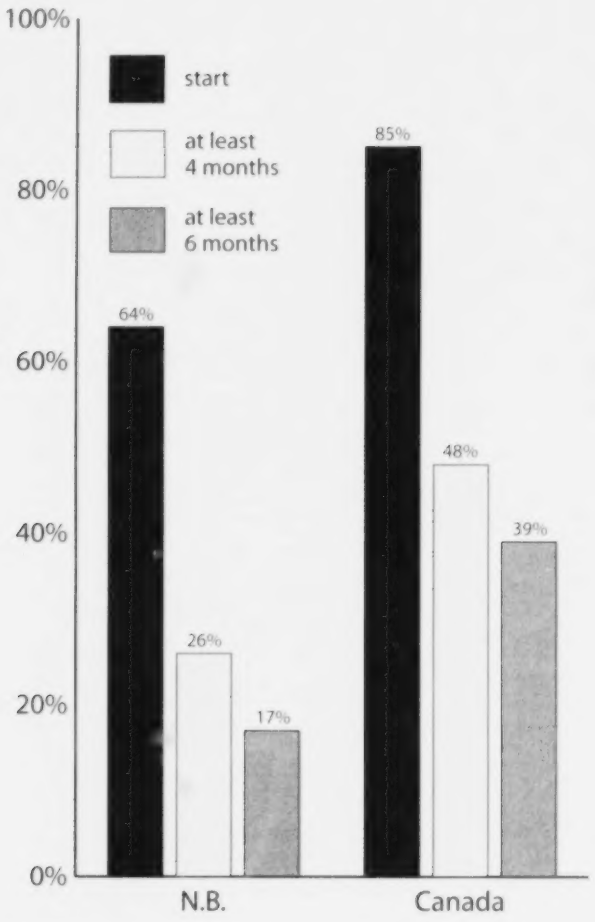
[Only 3 months of data reported for Bathurst for 2004-2005.]

Source: [illegible]



5. Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration, N.B. and Canada, 2003



Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003.*

New Brunswick mothers who had a baby between 1998 and 2003 were far less likely than Canadian mothers generally to begin breastfeeding or to continue for 4 months or longer. The N.B. initiation rate was just 64% compared to 85% for Canada, while only 26% of N.B. mothers breastfed for at least 4 months, versus the Canadian average of 48% (46% in P.E.I and 38% in Nova Scotia). Only 10% of N.B. mothers and 19% of Canadian mothers breastfed exclusively (no formula or other foods) for at least 6 months, as recommended by the World Health Organization.

Regional breastfeeding initiation rates: Seven of ten N.B. mothers started breastfeeding while in hospital in 2003-2004, with regional rates varying from a low of 62% in Region 7 (Miramichi) to a high of 74% in Region 6 (Bathurst/ Caraquet). However, N.B. public health data does not indicate how long babies were breastfed in hospital, nor follow up on breastfeeding practices once women leave the hospital. (Public Health Automated database, N.B. Department of Health and Wellness)

Note: Mothers did not necessarily breastfeed exclusively.

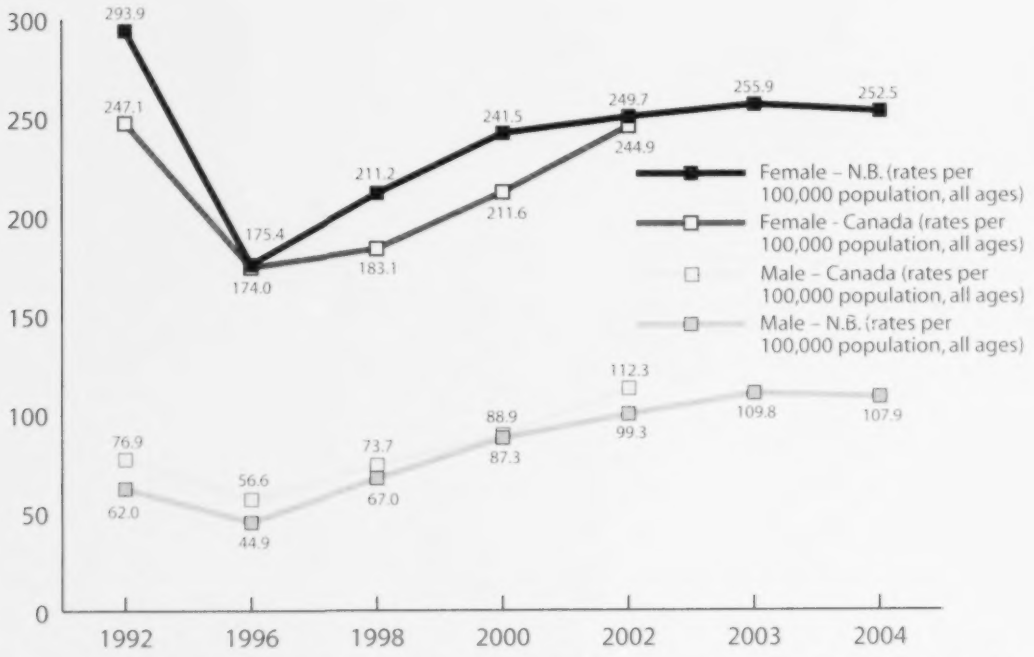
6. Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 1992 – 2004

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection among both women and men in New Brunswick and Canada. It often has no symptoms and can lead to infertility. Reported genital chlamydia cases have been on the rise in recent years, especially among women.

In 2004, the rate for N.B. females was 253 per 100,000 population, with 961 reported cases, versus 400 cases and a rate of 108 per 100,000 for N.B. males. Teenagers and young adults are particularly affected by chlamydia: almost 40% of reported cases (370 of 961) among N.B. females in 2004 were youth aged 19 years and under, and another 55% of the reported cases (525) were N.B. females aged 20 to 29 years. For N.B. males, 18% of chlamydia cases (71 of 400) affected those under age 19 and 70% (another 280 cases) were 20 to 29 year olds.

Canadian trends are similar, but the rate among females in recent years tends to be slightly lower nationally. In 2002, the most recent year for which national data is available, the rate was 245 per 100,000 females for Canada compared to 250 per 100,000 for N.B.

HIV/AIDS: Between 1985 and 2004, 297 New Brunswick males and 42 females became HIV positive. During that same period, 146 males and 16 females in the province were diagnosed with AIDS, while 94 men and 9 women died from AIDS in N.B. (Provincial Epidemiology Service, N.B. Department of Health and Wellness). Growing numbers of Canadian women are becoming infected through sex with men. Over 1 in 4 (27%) of the new HIV cases reported in Canada in 2004 were women, up from 21% in 1996. In 2004, young women aged 15 to 29 years accounted for one-third (33%) of the positive HIV test reports among Canadian females, compared to 16% for Canadian males of that age group. In 2003, 24% of AIDS diagnoses in Canada were women, compared to 7% in 1993. (Public Health Agency of Canada, *HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report* to June 30, 2005, & to Dec. 31, 2003.)



Source: *For Canada, 1992-2002 and N.B., 1992-1996: Health Canada, Population and Public Health Branch, online STD data Table 1.2 (revised data, updated June 2005); For N.B., 1998 - 2004: Provincial Epidemiology Service/Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, N.B. Department of Health and Wellness (Revised data, November 2004 & November 2005; rates calculated using Statistics Canada's population estimates, July 1, 2004).*

Note: Statistics Canada advises that 2002 data for Canada are preliminary and changes are anticipated.

7. Number of Induced Abortions and Rates* by Age Group, New Brunswick Residents, 1974 – 2002

Year/ Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 (Total number)**
1974	4.4 (157)	4.9 (151)	2.1 (54)	1.7 (33)	1.2 (19)	0.7 (11)	3.1 (440)
1976	4.2 (163)	3.6 (121)	2.2 (64)	1.4 (30)	0.9 (16)	0.7 (12)	2.6 (400)
1978	4.6 (168)	3.8 (130)	2.7 (79)	1.2 (30)	1.4 (26)	0.8 (13)	2.8 (454)
1980	5.2 (188)	4.2 (143)	1.9 (59)	1.3 (35)	1.2 (25)	0.6 (8)	2.8 (467)
1982	2.2 (75)	2.5 (84)	1.4 (44)	0.7 (21)	0.4 (9)	0.1 (1)	1.4 (243)
1984	2.3 (73)	2.9 (101)	1.4 (44)	0.8 (25)	0.7 (17)	0.7 (13)	1.6 (278)
1986	3.6 (107)	3.6 (121)	2.1 (68)	0.9 (27)	0.8 (22)	0.4 (8)	2.0 (358)
1988	3.6 (105)	5.1 (161)	3.4 (110)	1.9 (61)	1.0 (29)	0.3 (7)	2.7 (475)
1990	4.5 (132)	7.1 (205)	3.5 (114)	1.6 (51)	0.9 (27)	0.4 (11)	3.0 (542)
1992	5.4 (155)	9.0 (259)	4.3 (135)	2.2 (71)	1.1 (35)	0.5 (13)	3.7 (671)
1994	6.9 (185)	12.1 (334)	6.5 (184)	2.6 (83)	1.7 (54)	0.4 (11)	4.8 (852)
1995	8.4 (223)	17.0 (466)	7.5 (201)	3.4 (109)	1.9 (60)	0.5 (15)	6.4 (1,111)
1996	8.8 (229)	15.9 (428)	7.9 (207)	4.3 (134)	2.1 (66)	1.0 (31)	6.5 (1,120)
1997	7.6 (195)	15.6 (416)	9.4 (247)	4.4 (134)	2.0 (65)	0.9 (29)	6.5 (1,113)
1998	10.0 (253)	16.2 (422)	8.0 (210)	3.6 (105)	2.4 (76)	1.1 (35)	6.5 (1,106)
1999	9.9 (250)	14.9 (382)	7.6 (199)	4.0 (112)	1.7 (55)	0.7 (22)	6.1 (1,031)
2000	10.1 (255)	16.6 (418)	7.6 (200)	4.7 (125)	2.3 (72)	0.8 (24)	6.6 (1,098)
2001	9.5 (237)	16.0 (396)	8.1 (200)	3.9 (102)	2.0 (63)	0.6 (19)	6.3 (1,028)
2002	9.2 (226)	14.8 (363)	9.6 (235)	4.5 (116)	2.2 (66)	0.9 (29)	6.5 (1,045)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993 (catalogue 82-568-XPB); Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Custom tables; Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 106-9013, 106-9024.*

*Includes induced legal abortions performed on N.B. residents in hospitals and clinics (clinic data available for N.B. since 1994, Quebec since 1978, and other provinces since 1990) in Canada. Excludes abortions performed in the United States on Canadian residents. Rates per 1,000 females of same age. There may be some undercounting of the number of N.B. residents who obtained an abortion outside of New Brunswick for the following reasons: abortions obtained in the U.S. by Canadian residents cannot be included because the province of residence for these cases is not reported; the counts exclude cases where the province of residence is unknown or not reported. For example, province of residence is not indicated on Quebec clinic and some hospital reports, or on B.C. hospital and clinic reports. As of 1999, Ontario no longer provides data on non-residents of Ontario who obtain a clinic abortion in Ontario.

** The total number includes a small number of abortions where no age group was reported or estimated, as well as abortions for girls under 15.

The number of abortions performed and abortion rates have risen since the 1970s in New Brunswick, but the rate remains significantly lower than the national rates. In 2002, the N.B. rate was 6.5 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years, versus 15.4 for Canadian females. In 1974, the rate was 3.1 for N.B. females and 10.2 for Canadian females. The highest rates are among 20 to 24 year old females: 14.8 per 1,000 N.B. women of that age group versus 30.8 Canadian females in 2002.

Rates in other developed countries for 1996 range from 7 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in the Netherlands and Belgium to 16 in England/Wales and 23 in the United States (Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, *Sharing Responsibility: Women, Society & Abortion Worldwide*, 1999).

Hospital and clinic abortions: Slightly over 60% of abortions obtained by New Brunswick residents were performed in hospitals in 2002, mostly in New Brunswick: 624 hospital abortions compared to 401 clinic abortions, including 13 hospital abortions and 20 clinic abortions performed outside New Brunswick. It should be noted, however, that province-level statistics potentially undercount the number of women who obtain an abortion outside their home province, since the province of residence is not reported for abortions obtained in the U.S. by Canadian residents, and the province of residence is not indicated on hospital and/or clinic reports in certain provinces such as Quebec, B.C. and Ontario.

8. Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele, N.B., 1993/94 – 2004/05

Adults:

Year/ Program	Detox Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Short-term residential Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Long-term residential Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Outpatient counselling Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Total – all programs Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +
1993/94	452 / 2,614 17%	56 / 344 16%	0 / 97 0%	514 / 2,030 25%	1,022 / 5,085 20%
1998/99	554 / 2,603 21%	90 / 348 26%	0 / 106 0%	736 / 2,437 30%	1,380 / 5,491 25%
2003/04	648 / 2,557 25%	44 / 177 25%	0 / 116 0%	925 / 2,754 34%	1,617 / 5,604 29%
2004/05	594 / 2,315 26%	56 / 195 29%	0 / 100 0%	904 / 2,697 34%	1,554 / 5,307 29%

Youth:

Year/ Program	Detox Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Short-term residential Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Long-term residential Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Outpatient counselling Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Total – all programs Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under
1993/94	47 / 202 23%	1 / 6 17%	0 / 3 0%	150 / 533 28%	198 / 741 27%
1998/99	69 / 206 34%	2 / 5 40%	0 / 2 0%	349 / 1,033 34%	420 / 1,244 34%
2003/04	45 / 153 28%	1 / 2 50%	0 /1 0%	562 / 1,641 34%	606 / 1,797 34%
2004/05	41 / 138 30%	1 / 2 50%	0 / 0 0%	548 / 1,578 35%	590 / 1,718 34%

Source: *N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Regional Addictions Services System.*

Note: Individuals may appear under more than one region or more than one program within a fiscal year, therefore the program subtotals and overall totals for individual counts may be slightly inflated.

Youth at the mixed gender Portage facility are not included in the long-term residential statistics presented in this table.

Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele

The number of women aged 20 years and over receiving treatment in New Brunswick's addictions services programs has increased over the past decade, but men still form the majority of the addictions services clientele in the province. Women were 29% of individuals aged 20 years and over treated in 2004-2005, up from 20% ten years earlier. Most women are treated in outpatient counselling (34% of clientele in 2004-2005, 25% in 1993-1994), the program that has seen the most dramatic increase in female and overall participation. Adult women have no access to long-term residential treatment, provided at Lonewater Farm, a male-only facility in south-west New Brunswick.

About 28% of all females receiving treatment in N.B. were 19 years or under in 2004-2005, up from 16% in 1993-1994. Female youth are still outnumbered by male youth in addictions services programs: 34% of youth receiving treatment were female in 2004-2005, up from 27% ten years earlier. Most of these female youth were in outpatient counselling while some were in detox programs (548 female youth in outpatient counselling of a total of 590 females aged 19 and under receiving treatment in 2004-2005).

Average length of stay: In 2004-2005, the average length of stay for women aged 20 years and over in detox was 5.6 days and 14 days in short-term residential treatment, compared to 5.9 days and 15.6 days for men. Average length of stays were slightly longer in 1993-1994: 6.7 days for women and 6.4 days for men in detox, and 21.4 days for women and 23.9 days for men in short-term residential treatment programs. Men aged 20 years and over stayed on average 68.8 days in the long-term residential treatment facility in 2004-2005, down from 120.7 days in 1993-1994.

1. Total Incomes* of Women and Men, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2000

303,770 N.B. women aged 15 + Average income: $18,586 (62% of men's)	285,600 N.B. men aged 15 + Average income: $29,767
94,005 women have an income below $10,000 (31% of women)	57,380 men have an income below $10,000 (20%)
184,365 women have an income below $20,000 (61%)	113,710 men have an income below $20,000 (40%)
230,315 women have an income below $30,000 (76%)	164,545 men have an income below $30,000 (58%)
255,085 women have an income below $40,000 (84%)	205,305 men have an income below $40,000 (72%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0020XCB01001.*

The average income from all sources of the 303,770 women aged 15 years and over in New Brunswick was $18,586 in 2000, which is just 62% of the average income of the 285,600 men, $29,767. Fully 31% of N.B. women (94,005 women) had annual incomes before-tax of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 20% of men. Only 16% of N.B. women versus 28% of men had annual incomes above $40,000 in 2000.

*Before-tax annual income from all sources, in 2000 constant dollars (including, if any: employment earnings, investment income, pension income, social assistance, etc).

2. Population with Low Incomes*, N.B., 1980 – 2003

"When New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, about one in ten women and one in ten men lived below Statistics Canada low-income cutoffs (after-tax) in 2003. The overall rate has changed little in recent years, but is down from 14% of females and 11% of males in 1980.

Lone-parent women and their children are one group that remains particularly vulnerable to poverty: more than four in ten of New Brunswick's female lone-parent families (44%) were living below the poverty line in 2003, compared to 38% in 2002. The rate fluctuates somewhat, but has generally been falling over the past decade, from 61% in 1995 to 38% in 2000 in N.B. (Canada: 49% in 1995; 36% in 2000; 38% in 2003).

Poverty among women aged 65 and over has dropped significantly since 1980 in N.B. and in Canada. The poverty rate for senior women in N.B. was 3% in 2003, down from 19% for N.B. senior women in 1980 (Canadian senior women: 9% in 2003, 27% in 1980). This compares to 2.5% for senior men in the province in 2003, down from 10% in 1980.

Aboriginal Population: Aboriginal women are more likely to live on a low income than other women or men. Almost half (48%) of N.B. Aboriginal women with income reported total incomes of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 43% of Aboriginal men, 33% of non-Aboriginal women, and 20% of non-Aboriginal men. The average total income of Aboriginal women aged 15 years and over in N.B. in 2000 was $13,808, or 78% of Aboriginal men's average income ($17,761), compared to $18,675 and $30,019 respectively for non-Aboriginal females and males. (Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB01046).

Persons with disabilities: Women with disabilities have lower incomes than other women and men. The average total income of N.B. women aged 15 years and over with disabilities in 2000 was $15,532, compared to $19,759 for women without disabilities, $23,320 for men with disabilities and $30,015 for men without disabilities (before-tax income). More than a third of N.B. women with disabilities (35%) who reported income had a total annual income of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 33% of women without disabilities, 25% of men with disabilities and 19% of men without disabilities. (Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001, catalogue 89-587-XIE)

Year	Females - all ages	Males – all ages	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)**	Unattached senior men (65+)**	Lone mothers***
1980	14.3%	10.8%	18.8%	10.1%	51.1%	42.1%	45.1%
1985	13.9%	10.1%	12.9%	4.4%	33.5%	17.9%	58.9%
1990	11.8%	9.3%	7.1%	3.9%	17.9%	24.3%	51.3%
1995	13.7%	11.8%	3.3%	1.4%	6.2%	(F)	61.4%
1999	11.2%	9.4%	5.6%	1.7%	11.5%	(F)	46.5%
2000	9.4%	9%	5%	1.2%	11.2%	(F)	38.4%
2001	8.9%	8.5%	3.4%	0.8%	7.2%	(F)	44%
2002	10.1%	9.4%	4.1%	1.3%	8.5%	(F)	38.2%
2003	9.4%	9.5%	3.2%(E)	2.5%(E)	4.8%(E)	7.8%(E)	44.4%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003, tables 202-0802, 202-0804.*

(E) = Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

(F) = Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

*1992 Base – After-tax low income cutoffs.

** Unattached individual: a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.

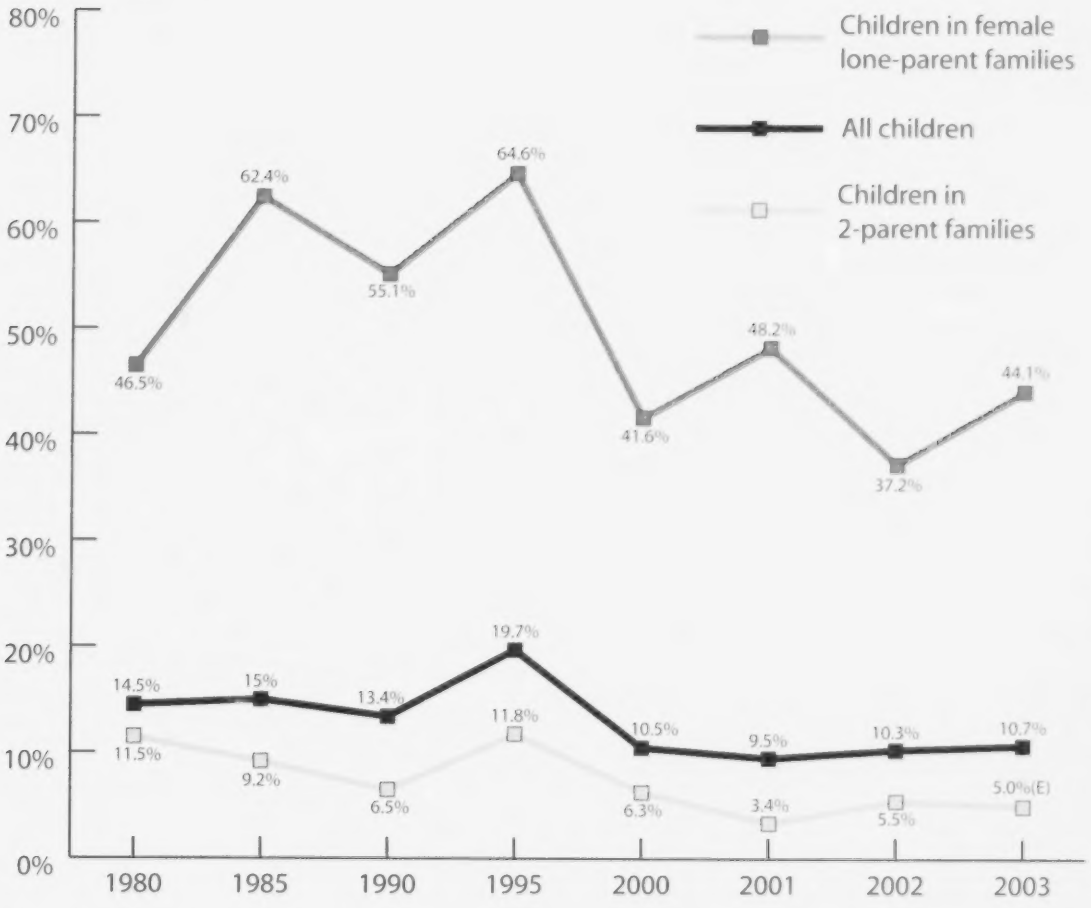
*** Lone mothers: Female-headed lone parent families (includes at least 1 child under age 18; families where the parent is 65 years or older are excluded).

Note: The 2003 and 2002 editions of Statistics Canada's Income Trends in Canada present revised figures going back to 1980. Differences between data in these and previous editions of this source are the result of several revisions including population changes based on the use of updated 2001 census data, a new quality evaluation and data suppression method, along with new weighting methods.

3. Child Poverty Rate: Percentage of Children Living in Low Income Families*, N.B., 1980 - 2003

The proportion of New Brunswick children under the age of 18 living in poverty has decreased in recent years but remains high: in 2003, about 16,000 N.B. children, or 10.7%, lived in low-income families, down from 20% in 1995 (1990s peak year) and 23% in 1983 (1980s peak year), using after-tax low-income cut-offs.

Children living in female lone-parent families are most likely to be poor. In 2003, 44%, or about 10,000, of these children lived in poverty, down from 48% in 2001, 65% in 1995 and 47% in 1980. The national child poverty rate is slightly higher than New Brunswick's rate in 2003: 12.4% for Canada versus 10.7% for N.B. The national rate is down from 14% in 2000, 19% in 1996 (peak year since 1980) and up slightly from 12% in 1980. The national rate for children in female lone-parent families in 2003 is slightly below the N.B. rate: 41% nationally in 2003, down from 59% in 1985 and 50% in 1980.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003, table 202-0802.*

*1992 Base -- After-tax low income cutoffs; children under 18 years of age.
(E) = Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

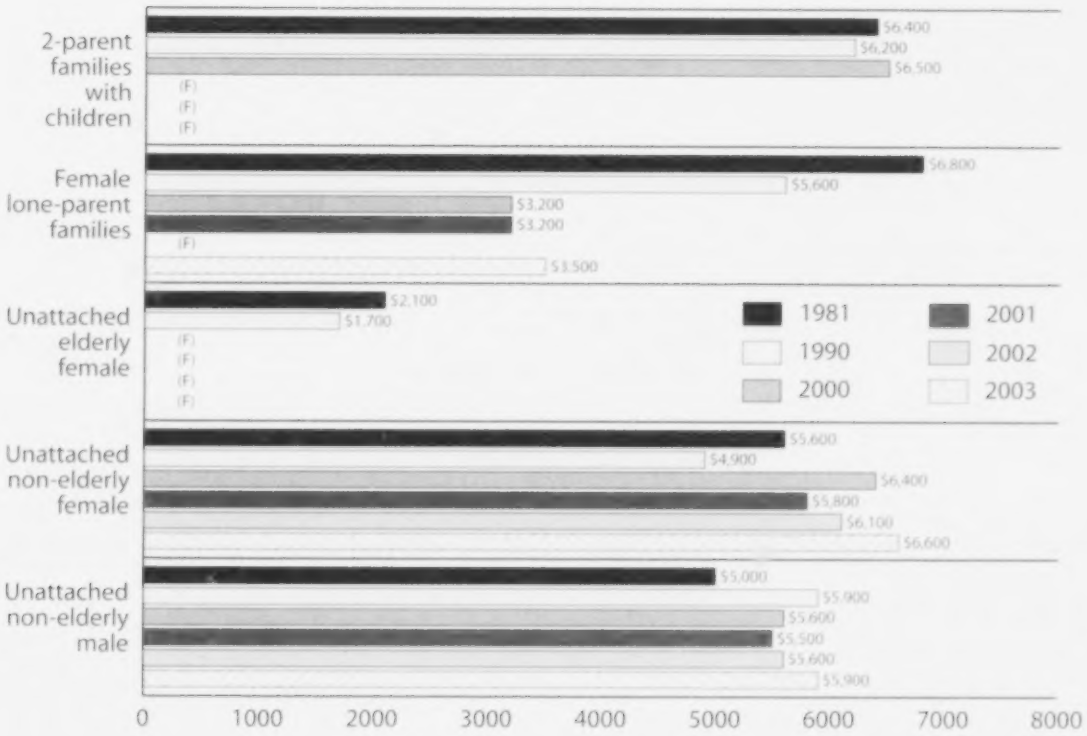
Note: The 2003 and 2002 editions of Statistics Canada's *Income Trends in Canada* present revised figures going back to 1980. Differences between data in these and previous editions of this source are the result of several revisions including population changes based on the use of updated 2001 census data, a new quality evaluation and data suppression method, along with new weighting methods.

4. Average Low-Income Gap, N.B., 1980 - 2003*

How poor are the poor in New Brunswick? How much would be needed by those living in poverty to actually reach the poverty line, i.e. the Statistics Canada low-income cut-offs? The average amount needed by female lone-parent families living with low incomes to reach the poverty line in N.B. has generally declined over the past two decades. In 2003, female lone-parent families were on average $3,500 short of the poverty line. In 1981, the amount needed was significantly greater: $6,800 (in 2003 constant dollars).

The average amount needed by two-parent families living with low incomes in N.B. has fluctuated over the past twenty years: in 2000, the latest year for which reliable data is available, these families fell $6,500 short of the poverty line, worse than the $6,400 they needed in 1981 (in 2003 constant dollars).

Unattached non-elderly women and men who live with low incomes would need $6,600 and $5,900 respectively, an amount that has generally increased over time.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003, table 202-0802.*

*Average amount needed to reach the poverty line (1992 base: after-tax low income cutoffs) in 2003 constant dollars.

** Social assistance benefits calculation includes social assistance, additional benefits such as shelter and school subsidies, Canada Child Tax Benefit, N.B. Child Benefit and GST credit. Recipients may also receive health coverage and access to subsidized child care and housing.

(F) = Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

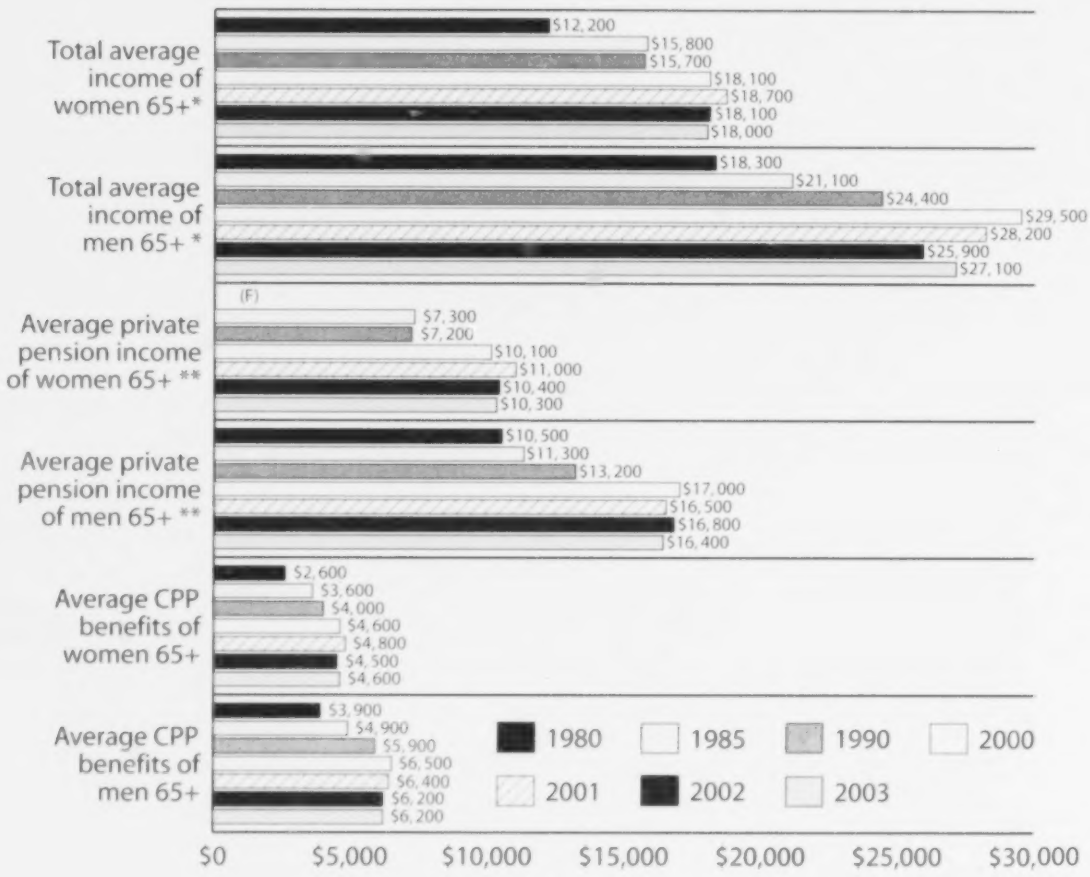
Note: The 2003 and 2002 editions of Statistics Canada's *Income Trends in Canada* present revised figures going back to 1980. Differences between data in these and previous editions of this source are the result of several revisions including population changes based on the use of updated 2001 census data, a new quality evaluation and data suppression method, along with new weighting methods.

Average Low-Income Gap

No reliable data is available for the amounts needed in recent years by unattached elderly women and men in the province to reach the poverty line.

Social Assistance Benefits: Social assistance benefits** in New Brunswick provided between 19% and 61% of Statistics Canada's before-tax low-income cut-offs for 2004 (1992 base) for the largest cities in the province. The amount given to a single employable person on social assistance in N.B. - $3,388 per year - falls $14,127 short of the low-income cut-off for those living in the largest cities in the province. Similarly, total benefits for a person with a disability - $6,916 per year - reached just 39% of the poverty line, or $10,599 less than what is needed. Total benefits for a lone parent with one child represented 61% of the low-income cut-offs, falling short by $8,415. A couple with 2 children has total benefits equivalent to 53% of the poverty line, or $15,408 less than what is needed. (Source: National Council of Welfare, *Welfare Incomes 2004*, Spring 2005)

5. Average Income and Income Gap, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1980 - 2003



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003, table 202-0407.*

*Average before-tax income from all sources in 2003 constant dollars.

** Average annual before-tax income from retirement pensions from all private sources, mainly employer pension plans, in 2003 constant dollars

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Note: The 2003 and 2002 editions of Statistics Canada's *Income Trends in Canada* present revised figures going back to 1980. Differences between data in these and previous editions of this source are the result of several revisions including population changes based on the use of updated 2001 census data, a new quality evaluation and data suppression method, along with new weighting methods.

Average Income and Income Gap

Two trends are noted relating to senior women in New Brunswick: fewer senior women live in poverty and senior men's income from all sources remains significantly higher than senior women's. Senior women had 66% of senior men's income in 2003 (including all income from all sources), up from 61% in 2000, an increase largely due to men's declining average income. In 1985, N.B. senior women's income was 75% of men's; in 1990, it was 64%; and in 1995, 67%. The Canadian gap between senior women's and senior men's incomes is slightly better than N.B.'s in 2003, at 67% ($20,600 versus $30,900).

Senior women are less likely than senior men to have pensions from employment and women's benefits are smaller. Women's access to pensions has improved since 1981 when only 19% of N.B. senior women had private pension income and 32% received Canada Pension Plan benefits (men: 33% and 63%). In 2003, 43% of N.B. senior women had some private pension income, while 83% received CPP benefits (men: 64% and 98%). N.B. senior women who had private pension income in 2003 received on average 37% less than senior men, while their CPP benefits were 26% lower than those paid to senior men.

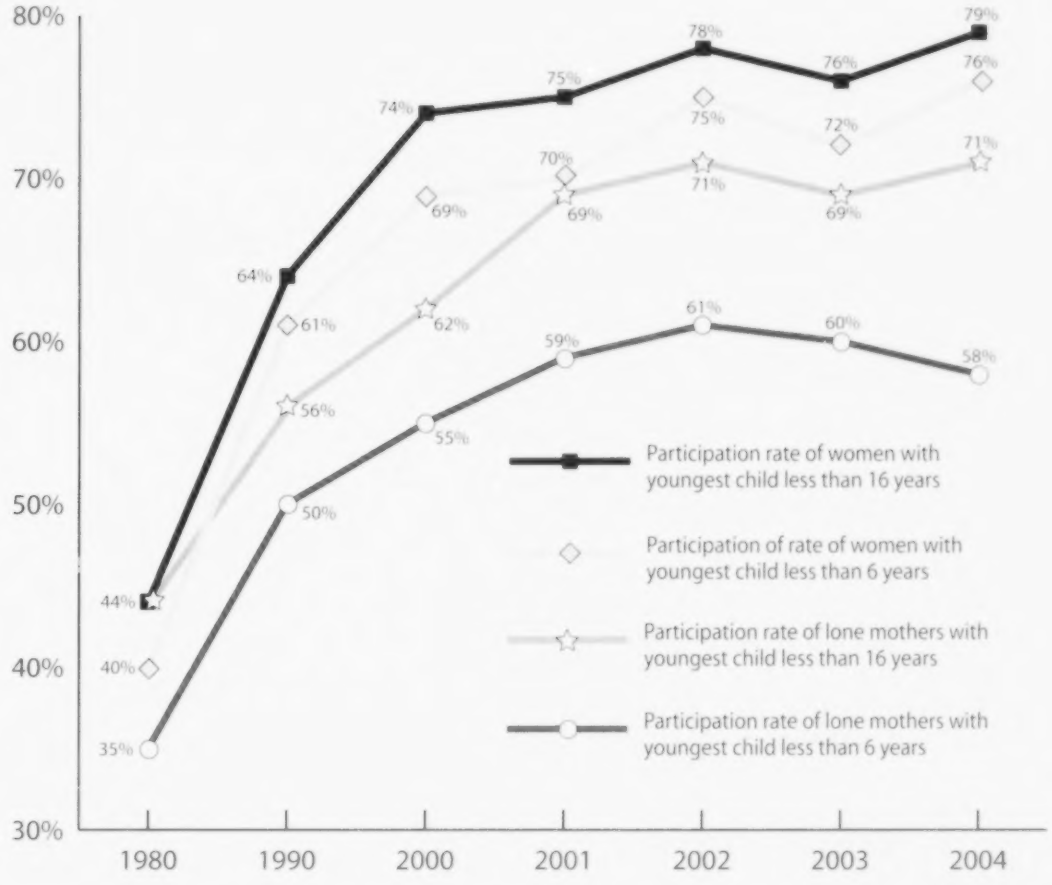
Registered Retirement Savings Plan Contributions: Fewer women contribute to RRSPs and those who do contribute less than men in N.B. In 2004, only 15% of the province's female taxfilers compared to 21% of male taxfilers invested in RRSPs, about the same since 1994. Women's median contribution was $1,600 in 2004, compared to $2,400 for men in N.B. Women's share of total contributions rose from 29% in 1994 to 37% in 2004. Canadian patterns are similar, with greater taxfiler participation (23% of Canadian females and 30% of Canadian males in 2004) and larger median contributions. (Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Financial Databanks, 2001, 2002, 2003 & 2004 RRSP Contributors).

1. Participation Rate of Women with Children at Home, N.B., 1980 – 2004

New Brunswick women with young children were even more likely to be in the paid labour force than N.B. women in general in 2004: 76% of women whose youngest child is less than 6 years are employed, compared to 60% for the general female population in the province (and 72% for Canadian women with children less than 6 years). When women with the youngest child aged under 16 are considered, fully 79% of them were in the labour force in 2004, up from 44% in 1980.

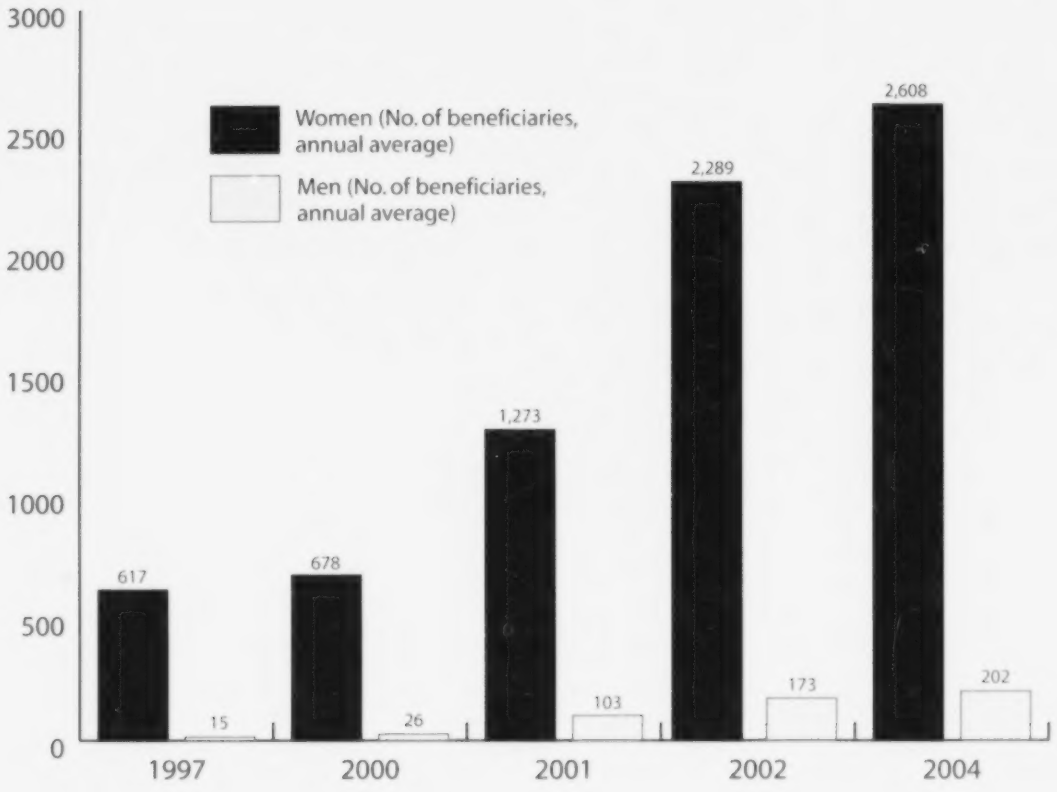
N.B. women are in the labour force in equal or greater proportion than the Canadian average, except for N.B.'s lone mothers. The participation rate of N.B. lone mothers with children under 16 was 71% in 2004 (up from 62% in 2000 and 44% in 1980). Even most lone mothers with infants or preschoolers (58%) were out working for pay in 2004. Meanwhile, 76% of Canadian lone mothers with children under 16 and 64% of those with children under 6 were in the labour force in 2004.

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions at the beginning of 2005. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data, as presented in the above table.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2004, Table CD204an.*

2. Beneficiaries of Parental, Maternity and Adoption Leaves, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2004



Source: *1997-2002: Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance, custom tabulation, Table 276-0001; 2004: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.*

Note: Before 2001, parental benefits for biological and adoptive parents were 10 weeks; since 2001, 35 weeks. Parental benefits can be shared between the mother and father. The 15-week maternity benefits can be combined with parental benefits. The self-employed and those working less than the minimum hours (600 since 2001; 700 prior to 2001) in the preceding year do not qualify for maternity, parental or adoption benefits.

Employment insurance parental leave benefits were extended to 35 weeks in 2001 in Canada, and the required insurable employment was lowered from 700 to 600 hours. As a result, between 2000 and 2004, the number of New Brunswick women receiving parental benefits more than tripled and the number of male beneficiaries multiplied by almost eight. Nationally about four times as many women and six times as many men were on parental benefits in 2004 as four years earlier: going from 30,100 to 117,234 women taking parental leave and from 1,600 to 9,353 men. The most spectacular growth in leave-takers took place between 2000 and 2002 both in New Brunswick and nationally; the pace has slowed considerably since then.

Beneficiaries of Parental, Maternity and Adoption Leaves

The number of New Brunswick fathers who took parental leave jumped from just 26 in 2000 (4% of beneficiaries) to 202 in 2004 (7%), the same 2004 rate as the Canadian average. Still, the vast majority of parental leave takers in N.B. are women (93% or 2,608 women in 2004, the same proportion as in 2002).

Since parental leave benefits are equivalent to 55% of average gross weekly earnings during the 26 weeks preceding the claim, the number of hours worked and the income of beneficiaries is relevant. While Statistics Canada cannot provide the average insurable earnings and the average time off work for N.B. parental leave takers, we know that in 2002, 43% of N.B. female beneficiaries and 51% of N.B. male beneficiaries had worked the equivalent of full-time (1,820 or more hours) in the year preceding the parental leave, compared to the Canadian rate of 40% of female beneficiaries and 60% of male participants. (Statistics Canada, "New maternity and parental benefits", *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, March 2003.)

In 2002, about 6% of New Brunswick women who took parental leave and 5% of men had close to the minimum number of insurable hours, between 600 and 700 hours. 13% of women had between 700 and 1,049 hours (men: 12%). The remainder of beneficiaries, 38% of female and 32% of male, had between 1,050 and 1,819 insurable hours.

Maternity Leave: 1,279 women took maternity leave in N.B. in 2004, compared to 1,245 in 2002 (1,279 in 2001; 1,161 in 2000; and 1,088 in 1997).

Adoption Leave: 35 women and 1 man took adoption leave in N.B. in 2004, compared to 29 women and 2 men in 2002 (18 women and 2 men in 2001; 7 women and no men in 2000; and 7 women and 1 man in 1997).

3. Hours Spent on Housework, Child Care and Care to Seniors, by Sex, N.B., 1996, 2001

Time spent per week / unpaid work	2001		1996	
	Women (15 years and over)	Men (15 years and over)	Women (15 years and over)	Men (15 years and over)
Housework: 15 or more hours	49%	28%	53%	24%
Housework: Less than 5 hours	15%	25%	13%	26%
Housework: No hours	8%	15%	9%	18%
Child care: 15 or more hours	24%	14%	25%	13%
Child care: Less than 5 hours	8%	10%	9%	10%
Child care: No hours	59%	66%	57%	66%
Care to seniors: 5 or more hours	13%	7%	9%	5%

Source: *Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada; 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0013XCB01001, 97F0013XCB01002, 97F0013XCB01003.*

The continued increase in the number of mothers in the paid labour force has not had a dramatic effect on the division of labour within the home. The proportion of men doing a considerable number of hours of housework, child care or senior care has only increased slightly in New Brunswick since 1996. It is interesting to note that Canadian women and men devote less time to household and caring tasks than N.B. women and men.

Child Care: In 2001, 24% of N.B. women and 14% of men spent 15 or more hours per week doing child care (1996, 25% of women, and 13% of men). How many did 30 or more hours of child care per week in N.B. in 2001? 17% of women and 8% of men, compared to 18% and 7% in 1996. 23% of Canadian women and 13% of Canadian men spent 15 or more hours on child care; 16% of Canadian women and 7% of Canadian men spent 30 or more hours on child care.

Housework: Almost half (49%) of N.B. women and 28% of men did 15 or more hours of housework per week in 2001. Fully 40% of N.B. men (23% of women) devoted few or no hours to housework in 2001, down from 44% of men in 1996 (22% of women). 24% of women and 10% of men did 30 or more hours of housework per week in 2001 in N.B. In 2001, 45% of Canadian women and 23% of men spent 15 or more hours per week on housework; 21% of women and 8% of men spent 30 or more hours per week on housework; and 17% of women and 30% of men devoted 5 or less hours or no hours to housework.

Senior Care: A new source of unpaid work has grown since 1996, especially for women: 13% of women reported taking care of a senior for 5 or more hours a week in 2001, up from 9% in 1996. N.B. men: 7% in 2001; 5% in 1996. Canada: 12% of Canadian women and 7% of Canadian men devoted 5 or more hours to senior care in 2001.

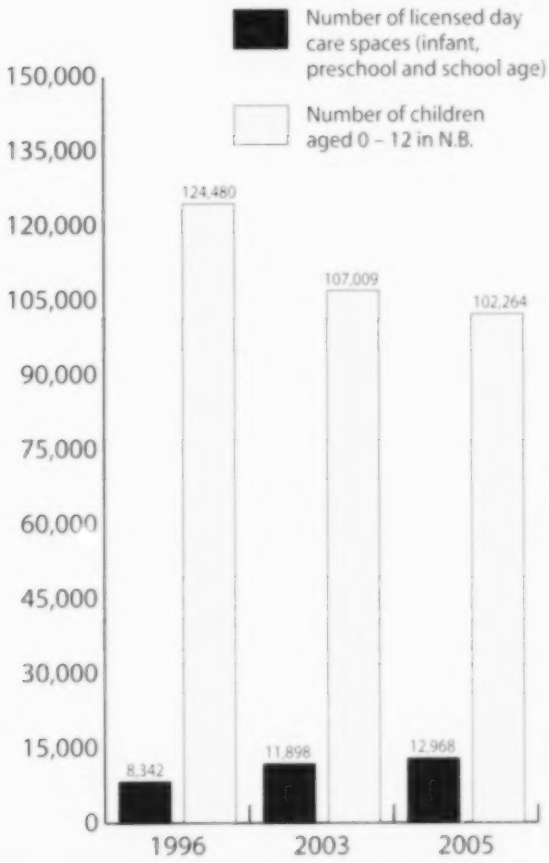
Time Use: A 1998 Statistics Canada time use survey showed that N.B. women aged 15 years and over spent on average 4.2 hours per day on household-related tasks, compared to 2.6 hours for their men. (Canada: 4.1 hours for women, 2.4 hours for men.) N.B. women spent 0.6 hours per day on child care, men 0.3 hours. Women spent 1 hour per day cooking or washing up, men 0.5 hour. Both women and men spent almost an hour per day shopping (women 0.9 hour, men 0.8 hour). The survey did not include information about time spent caring for elderly relatives. (Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey 1998*). Time use statistics for 2005 are expected to be released in mid-2006.

4. Children and Licensed Child Care Spaces, N.B., 1996, 2003, 2005

There are regulated child care spaces for 13% of N.B. children aged 12 and under at the end of 2005, up from 11% in 2003 and 7% in 1996. Only 686, or 5%, of the licensed child care spaces are for infants, as of December 2005.

The situation is slightly better in Canada, where regulated child care spaces were available for 16% of children aged 12 and under in 2003-2004, up from 8% in 1995. The province of Quebec stands out in recent years, reporting regulated spaces for 30% of children aged 12 and under in 2003-2004. (Martha Friendly and Jane Beach, *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2004*, May 2005).

Source: *N.B. Department of Family and Community Services; Statistics Canada, Postcensal Population estimates as of July 1, 1996, 2003 (updated postcensal estimates) & 2005 (preliminary postcensal estimates).*

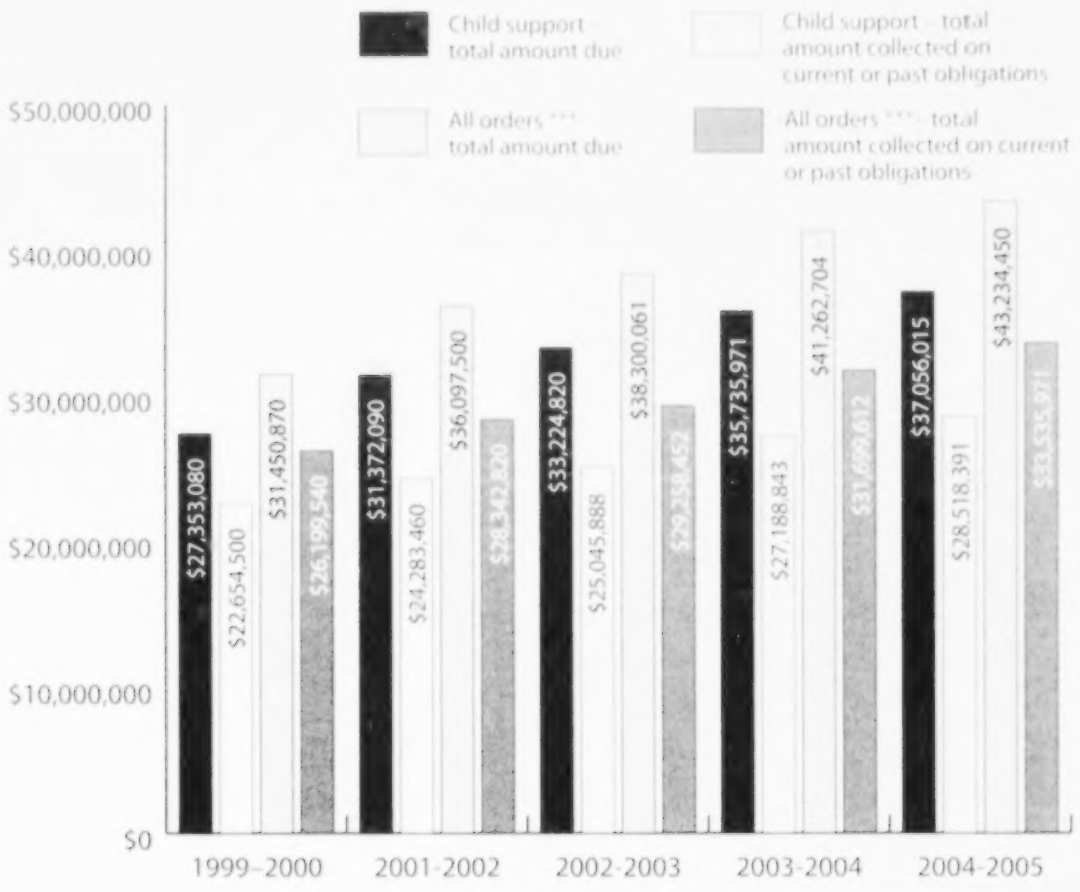


The median monthly parent fee for full-time regulated care in N.B. in 2003-2004 was $502 ($23.20 / day) for infants, $490 ($22.60 / day) for toddlers (age 12 months-2 years), $425 ($19.65 /day) for a preschool space and $217 ($10 / day) for a school-age space. Families with a net annual income of $22,000 or less are eligible for the maximum daily subsidy (from $22 for full-time infant care to $10.75 for after-school care). (Figures provided by the N.B. Department of Family and Community Services, as of April 2003).

Child Care Worker Salary: Child care workers earned on average $8.44 per hour in New Brunswick in 2003-2004, while child care teachers in Québec earned $16.46; in Manitoba, $13.21; in Saskatchewan, $11.58. Comparable salary data for some of the provinces dates back to 2001 or even 1998 (for example, in 2001, $8 in PEI, $7.87 in Nova Scotia; $13.28 in B.C.). No early childhood training or experience is required of staff in existing approved centres in N.B. but new centres seeking approval are currently held to the standard that will apply to all centers by April 2006: the child care director or one in four staff must have one year of community college training in child care or equivalent. (Martha Friendly and Jane Beach, *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2004*, May 2005)

Not-for-profit versus for-profit child care: In New Brunswick, approximately 30% of centre-based spaces were operated on a not-for-profit basis in 2004, down from 57% in 1992. This contrasts with the Canadian trend of a shift to not-for-profit spaces, 79% in 2004 versus 70% in 1992 (2004 Canadian percentage does not include B.C. or N.B.; Martha Friendly and Jane Beach, *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2004*, May 2005). Not-for-profit centres are managed by an elected Board of Directors with parent involvement; a for-profit service is managed by a person or corporation. Non-profits must reinvest any surplus in the organization, which is not the case for owners of for-profit organizations.

5. Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999 – 2005



*** Includes child support, family support, special expense and spousal support.

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice, Court Services Division. The data for 2004-2005 and 2003-2004 was collected on the official year-end. The margin of error may be significant for the 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 data because the data used in 2001-2002 was collected about 2 weeks before year-end and that in 2002-2003 about 2 weeks after year-end.*

* "Conditions" refer to components of an order that specify the frequency, amount and purpose of the support order. A single support order may have child support, spousal support (or family support) and special expenses conditions.

** The Family Support Order Service caseload decreased in 2004-2005. The decrease is attributable, in part, to the closure of inactive cases (an order had suspended the arrears or ongoing obligation, the child was no longer eligible for support or there were no arrears and no further obligations) during a data cleanup project.

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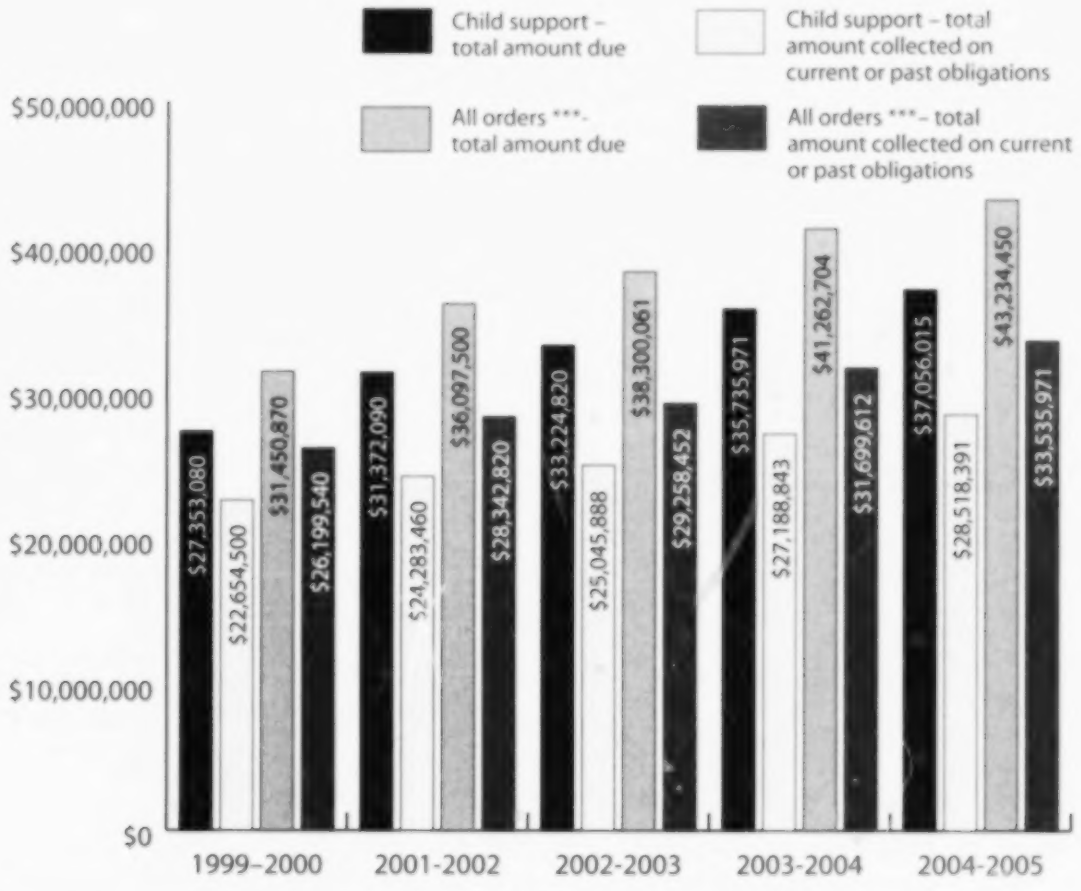

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Payment of Child and Other Support

About 77% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice family court services were collected in 2004-2005. $37,056,000 was due and $28,518,000 was collected. In 2003-2004, the figure was 76%; in 2001-2002, it was 77% and in 1999-2000, 83%. While the margin of error in the statistics may be significant because the data used in 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 was not collected exactly at year-end, it is evident that the collection rate is not improving.

The collection rate is about the same when all support conditions* are considered: 78% of the overall amount due was collected in 2004-2005, up slightly from 77% the previous year and 76% in 2002-2003, but down from 79% in 2001-2002, and 83% in 1999-2000.

The caseload of the Department's family support order service has increased by over 40% in 8 years, going from 9,771 in 1996-1997 to 14,087** in 2004-2005. The dollars collected have increased by 47% in that period.

Only about 33% of all cases are in full compliance, which means where all payments due in 2004-2005 were paid, down from 40% in 2003-2004. When only cases involving children are considered (including spousal, child and family support and special expenses payments paid to a beneficiary who has the care of children), 32% were in full compliance at the end of 2004-2005, down from 39% the previous year.

More than $10 million in support was due but not paid in N.B. in 2004-2005 in cases involving children (including spousal, child and family support and special expenses payments where the beneficiary cares for children.), slightly more than in the previous year. This includes over $7 million not collected in cases where no payment whatsoever was received in the year.

While statistics are no longer kept on the sex of the payor and the recipient, it is estimated that women are the recipients of support payments collected by the Department in about 95% of cases.

In 2004-2005, over $4 million in support was collected for 3,221 beneficiaries who were social assistance recipients, about the same amounts as previous years, but for fewer beneficiaries. The amounts collected do not benefit them directly but are paid to the government or deducted from their benefits.

In cases where the beneficiary lives outside N.B. and the payor in N.B., (where N.B. is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is 57% for child support payments and 56% for all support payments combined. In cases where the payor lives outside N.B. and the beneficiary in N.B., (where the other jurisdiction is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is also 57% for child support payments and 56% for all support payments combined.

1. Overview of Labour Force, 15 years and over N.B., 2005

Total New Brunswick labour force
(total employed)
350,500

By sex	
Women	170,500 (48.6%)
Men	180,000 (51.4%)

	Employees	Self-employed
Women	154,600 (90.7%)	15,900 (9.3%)
Men	154,700 (85.9%)	25,400 (14.1%)

Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
Women	129,600 (83.8% of women employees)	25,000 (16.2%)
Men	125,800 (81.3%)	28,900 (18.7%)

Of the self-employed:

	Without paid employees	With paid employees
Women	11,300 (71% of self-employed women)	4,200 (26%)
Men	12,700 (50%)	12,600 (50%)

Of temporary employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
Women	5,700 (22.8% of female temp. employees)	10,200 (40.8%)	9,000 (36%)
Men	15,100 (52.2% of male temp. employees)	9,100 (31.5%)	4,400 (15.2%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0012 & 282-0080.*

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions in early 2005 and 2006. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data.

In 2005, New Brunswick's paid labour force was 48.6% women and 51.4% men.

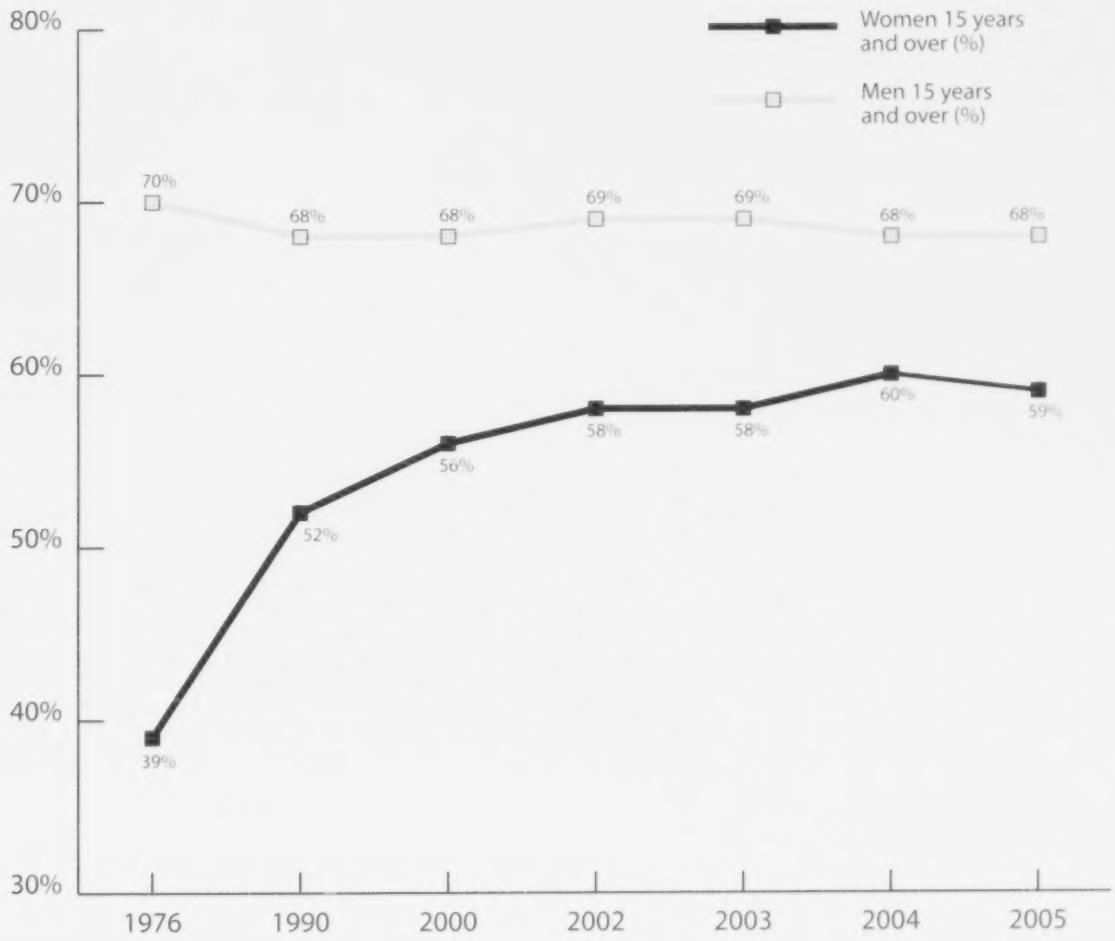
Of the women working for pay or profit in 2005, 9% were self-employed and 91% were employees.

Of those female employees, most (84%) were permanent and the remainder temporary. Of the N.B. women who had temporary employment, about 41% had term or contract employment, 36% were casual and 23% were seasonal workers.

2. Percentage of Women and Men in the Labour Force, N.B., 1976 – 2005

In 2005, 59% of New Brunswick women 15 years and over were in the paid labour force, compared to just 39% of women in 1976 (Canada, 2005: 62%; 1976: 46%). The percentage of men in the labour force has declined slightly, from 70% in 1976 to 68% in 2005, partly because they study longer and retire earlier (Canada: 1976, 78%; 2005, 73%). In recent years, the percentage of female and male youths in the labour force has been about equal; in 2005, 65% of women aged 15 to 24 and 66% of men were in the paid labour force, up from 48% and 63% respectively in 1976 (Canada: 1976, 58% females, 69% males; 2005, 66% females, 66% males).

Unemployment: Since the early 1980s, a slightly higher percentage of men are unemployed than women in N.B. In 2005, the unemployment rate of women 15 years and over was 7.8%, compared to 11.4% for men (Canada: 6.5% females, 7% males). Unemployment rates of young women aged 15 to 24 years in N.B. are also lower: 11.5% of young women, 18.2% of young men (Canada: 10.6% females, 14.2% males).



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.*

Part-time work: The proportion of employed N.B. women who work part-time has changed little since the 1970s: 24% or almost 1 in 4 women worked part-time in 2005 (23% in 1976). Only 9% of employed men currently work part-time (5% in 1976). In 2005, about 31% of women working part-time in N.B. did so because they could not find full-time work. 25% said it was their preference to work part-time. Another 13% cited the care of children as their reason for working part-time, and 3%, other personal/family responsibilities. Going to school is the leading reason given by men for working part-time (44% compared to 23% of women). (Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014)

Disabled Women: In 2001, 33% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 were employed, compared to 38% of men with disabilities, 65% of women without disabilities and 71% of men without disabilities. The unemployment rate for women with disabilities was 5%, compared to 7% for men with disabilities, 6% for women without disabilities and 13% for men without disabilities. (Source: Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001, catalogue 89-587-XIE)

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions in early 2005 and 2006. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data.

3. Permanent and Temporary Workers*, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2005

Category employment/Year	1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total employees – female	124,500	142,900	149,400	150,200	154,300	154,600
Total employees - male	139,300	147,800	151,400	149,900	152,600	154,700
– Permanent - female	103,200	117,900	123,600	124,400	128,500	129,600
– Permanent – male	112,600	121,400	124,100	121,000	123,300	125,800
– Temporary – female	21,400	25,000	25,800	25,800	25,700	25,000
- seasonal	6,400	5,600	5,400	6,200	6,200	5,700
- term or contract	7,000	11,100	10,500	10,700	10,500	10,200
- casual	7,400	8,000	9,600	8,600	8,700	9,000
- other temporary	500	--	--	--	--	--
– Temporary – male	26,700	26,400	27,300	28,800	29,200	28,900
- seasonal	13,800	12,700	12,500	13,400	14,000	15,100
- term or contract	7,900	8,300	9,200	9,200	9,500	9,100
- casual	4,700	5,200	5,600	6,000	5,600	4,400
- other temporary	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.*

-- Data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

*Employees aged 15 years and over, all industries. Temporary covers employees only (part-time and full-time) but not self-employed.

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions in early 2005 and 2006. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data.

Women are about as likely as men to be working in temporary versus permanent jobs in New Brunswick: almost 1 out of 5 female (16%) and male (19%) employees had a seasonal, term or contract job in 2005. The percentage of workers in temporary jobs, male and female, has changed little between 1997 and 2005.

Among temporary workers, women predominate in the casual job category and men predominate in the seasonal job category. For women, there has been a decline in seasonal work and growth in term/contract jobs and casual jobs: term/contract and casual jobs accounted for 77% of temporary jobs for women in 2005, up from 67% in 1997. Slightly more than half (52%) of men in temporary jobs were in seasonal work versus about one-quarter (23%) of women (down from 52% for men and 30% for women in 1997).

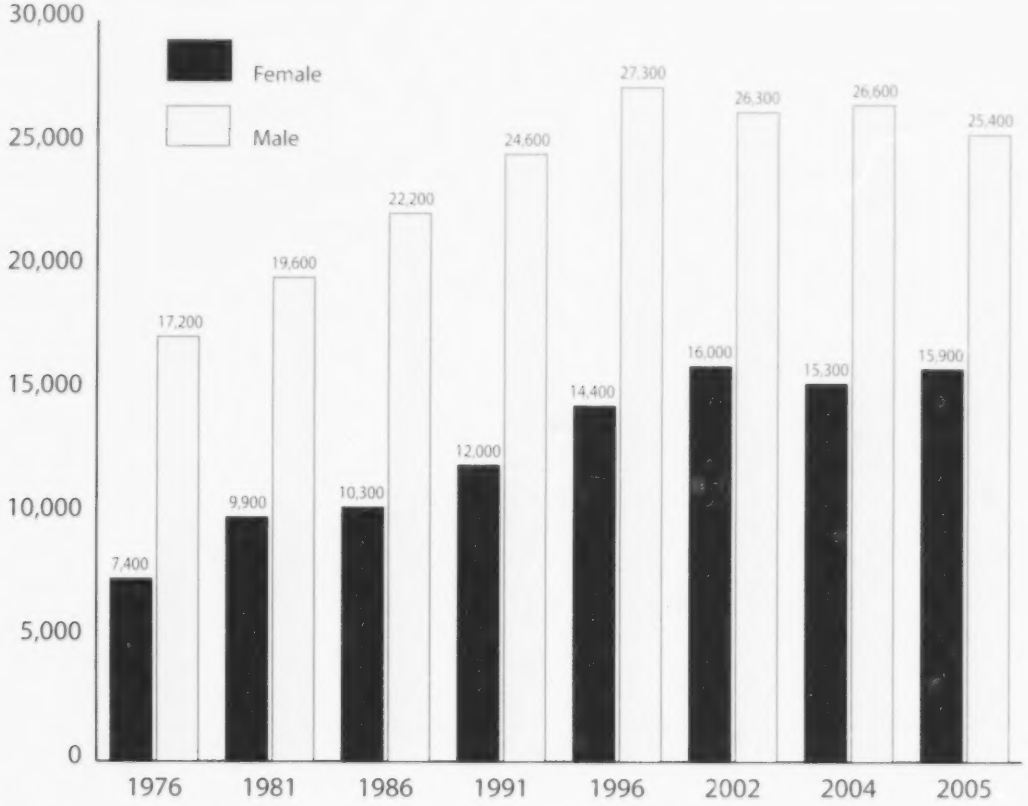
Multiple Job Holders: In 2005, 8,600 N.B. women held more than one job (5.6% of female employees), up from 3,100 women (2%) in 1987. The number of female multiple job holders has almost tripled from 1987 to 2005 and women multiple jobholders outnumber men since 1996. 59% of all New Brunswickers who held more than one job in 2005 were women, up from 39% in 1987. The growth in male multiple job holders has been much less dramatic: 6,000 (3.9% of male employees) in 2005, up from 4,800 (3.1%) in 1987 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0031).

4. Self-Employed Women and Men* in N.B. 1976 – 2005

The number of self-employed women has more than doubled in New Brunswick between 1976 and 2005, rising from 7,400 or 8.9% of all female paid employment in 1976 to 15,900 or 9.3% in 2005. However, men are still more likely to be self-employed. Self-employment accounted for 17,200 or 11.6% of all male paid employment in 1976, rising to 25,400 men or 14.1% in 2005.

Working conditions are different for self-employed women and men. In 2005, almost three-quarters (71%) of N.B.'s self-employed women worked alone, without any paid help, compared to half (50%) of their male counterparts.

Women business owners: A survey of women business owners commissioned by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency in 2003 revealed that most women-owned businesses are small, with few or no employees and about half of them (45% in N.B.) less than 10 years old. The vast majority (80%) of women-owned businesses in N.B. are in the services-producing sector. Many women are taking low or no salaries or draws from their businesses: 12% of N.B. women business owners took no salary or draw and 16% drew less than $10,000 (36% did not disclose any financial information). Many said their experience getting financial assistance was «poor» or «very poor»: 16% were poorly or very poorly served by banks/credit unions, 37% by other government programs and 31% by ACOA. Nearly one-third (30%) of the Atlantic Canadian women surveyed said they did not know where to go for business counselling, advisory and support services. (Source: *A Portrait of Women Business Owners in Atlantic Canada in 2003*, October 2003.)

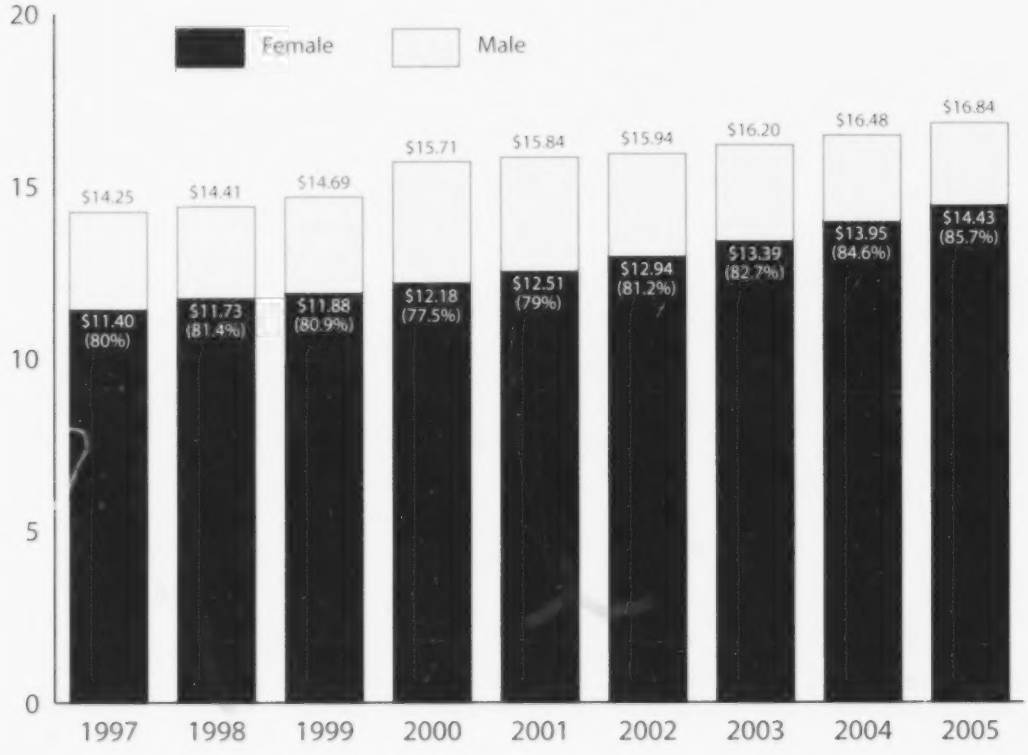


Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.*

*Total number of self-employed, aged 15 years and over, in all industries/sectors. Self-employed refers to working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and includes self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions in early 2005 and 2006. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data.

5. Pay Gap: Average Hourly Wage of Women and Men, N.B., 1997-2005*



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0072.*

*Average hourly female and male wage rates of all employees (part-time and full-time), aged 15 years & over; average hourly female wage rate as a % of average hourly male wage rate.

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N.B. women earned on average 85.7% of what men did in 2005, a pay gap of 14.3% (women: $14.43 per hour; men: $16.84), when the average hourly wages for all New Brunswickers aged 15 years and over working full or part-time are compared. Canadian women earned on average 83.8% of what men earned in 2005. The average Canadian hourly rates for 2005 are $17.38 per hour for women and $20.74 for men.

Unionized versus non-unionized earnings: The pay gap between unionized women and men is smaller than that between non-unionized workers: unionized women earned on average 94.2% of unionized men's earnings in N.B. in 2005 (92.7% in Canada in 2005). Unionized women earned $19.83 per hour and unionized men earned $21.05 per hour in N.B. (Canada: $21.30 and $22.96). The gap between non-unionized women and men is much wider: non-unionized women earned on average 79% of

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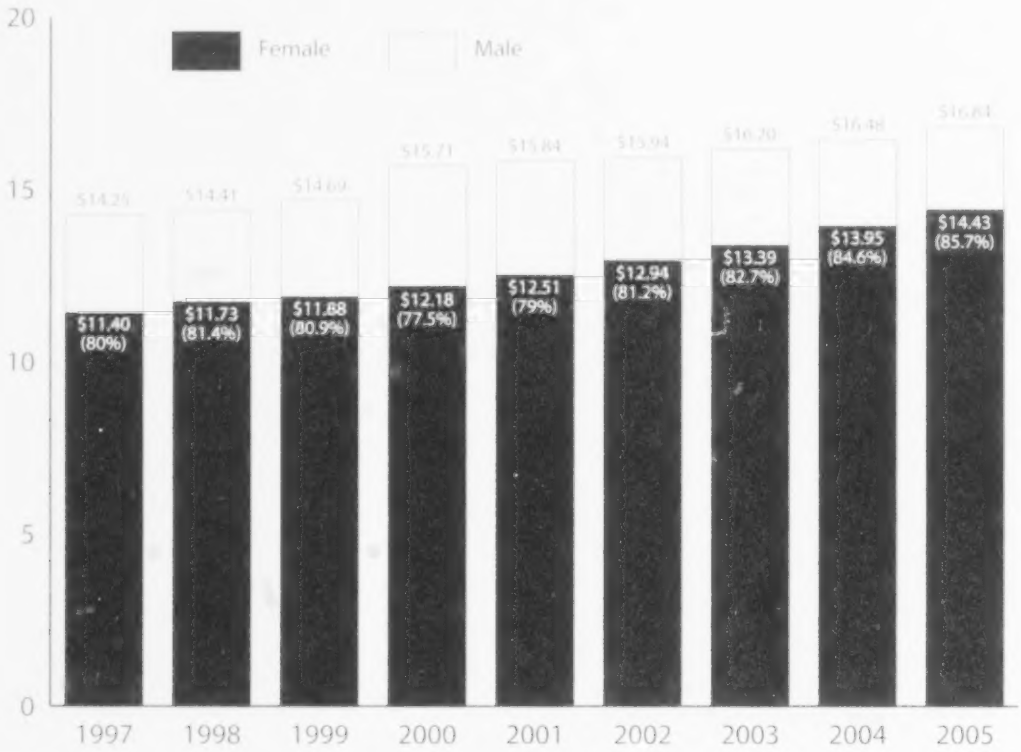

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non-unionized men's average earnings in N.B. and 78.9% in Canada in 2005 ($12.11 per hour for non-unionized NB women versus $15.32 for non-unionized NB men; $15.54 for non-unionized Canadian women and $19.69 for non-unionized Canadian men) (Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0074).

Youth earnings: Young women have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2005, N.B. females aged 15 to 24 who worked part-time or full-time earned 99.6% of what males of that age group earned: $9.29 per hour for women and $9.33 per hour for men. This compared to 93.9% in 1997; 96.7% in 2000; and 97.1% in 2003.

Women and Private Pension Plans: N.B. women are less likely than men to be covered by an employer-sponsored or union pension plan: in 2003, 38% of female paid workers and 44% of male paid workers had a private pension plan, up from 37% and 43% respectively the previous two years. The proportion of salaried women in N.B. with a private pension plan has increased slightly over the past two decades, while it has decreased significantly for men: in 1979, 33% of N.B. female paid workers and 51% of N.B. male paid workers had such a pension. National trends are similar, resulting in the same coverage rates for Canadian female workers as for male workers in 2003: 39% of female workers (same as previous two years) and 39% of their male counterparts (down from 40% in 2002, 41% in 2001). In 1980, 38% of Canadian women workers and 54% of their male counterparts were covered by a private pension plan. (Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division)

6. Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Women Working Full-Time As a Percentage of Men's Earnings, N.B., 1971 – 2003

Year	N.B.
1971	62%
1975	62%
1980	66%
1981	64%
1982	66%
1983	66%
1984	65%
1985	64%
1986	64%
1987	65%
1988	69%
1989	62%
1990	66%
1991	66%
1992	70%
1993	62%
1994	64%
1995	65%
1996	69%
1997	69%
1998	71%
1999	71%
2000	73%
2001	72%
2002	71%
2003	73%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003, table 202-0102; Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women.*

There has been little change in the pay gap between women and men who are working full-time, full-year in recent years. In 2003, women working full-time all year in New Brunswick earned on average 72.8% of men's average earnings, a pay gap of 27.2%. The Canadian rate was slightly worse than New Brunswick's, the annual earnings of Canadian women working full-time were 70.5% of Canadian men's.

Average female and male earnings: Average female earnings have risen slightly in N.B. since the 1990s, but male earnings have tended to stagnate and even decrease. Women working full-time all year in N.B. in 2003 earned on average $30,200, compared to $29,700 in 1998 and $30,000 in 2001 (in 2003 constant dollars). New Brunswick men working full-time all year in 2003 earned on average $41,400, down from $42,700 in 1998 and $43,400 in 2001. Average earnings for Canadian women in 2003 were $36,500 and $51,700 for Canadian men.

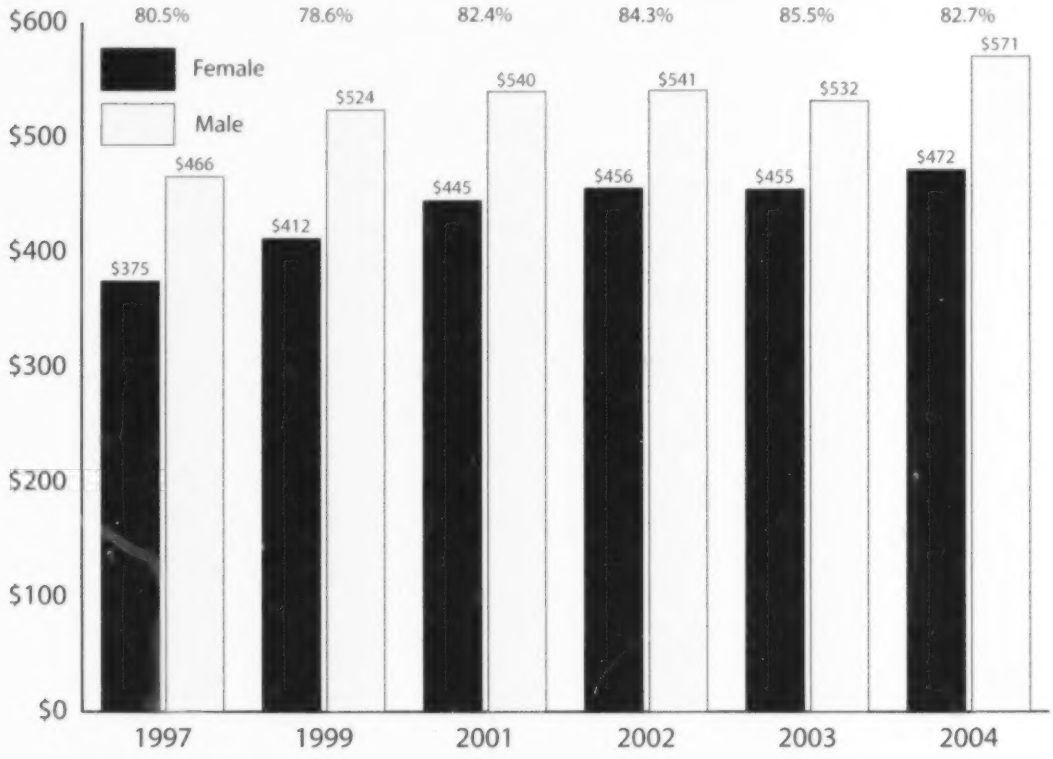
Note: The 2003 and 2002 editions of Statistics Canada's *Income Trends in Canada* present revised figures going back to 1980. Differences between data in these and previous editions of this source are the result of several revisions including population changes based on the use of updated 2001 census data, a new quality evaluation and data suppression method, along with new weighting methods. The female-to-male earnings ratio for 1980-2003 is calculated using 2003 constant dollars.

7. Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings and Gender Pay Gap, Recent N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2004

In 2004, female Community College graduates of the previous year that were working full-time earned on average 17.3% less than male graduates in New Brunswick. A similar survey of 2002 graduates had found a pay gap of only 14.5% in 2003. In 1997, female graduates of the previous year were earning 19.5% less than male graduates.

Female graduates of 2003 were mostly in the caring, service and clerical fields, where salaries tend to be lower. Male 2003 graduates worked mainly in occupations in trades and technology, which usually offer better wages. But even when they were doing similar jobs, male 2003 graduates often earned more than their female counterparts: male accounting and related clerks earned 29% more than female; male retail salespeople earned 28% more than female; and male electronic service technologists earned 19% more than the women with whom they graduated. However, female graduates in "other elemental sales"* earned 9% more than male; and female graduates in community and social services earned 7% more than their male counterparts. (Based on *2004 Survey of 2003 N.B. Community College Graduates*, a survey of Community College graduates of the year 2003, conducted one year after graduation, for the N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development.)

*Includes workers who sell goods or services during home demonstrations or by telephone soliciting, retail exhibitions, or street vending. They may be employed by a wide range of retail and wholesale establishments, manufacturers, telemarketing companies and call centres, or they may be self employed. Some examples of job titles in this group would include: canvasser - retail; demonstrator - retail; direct distributor - retail; door-to-door salesperson; home demonstrator - retail; street vendor; telemarketer; telephone solicitor.

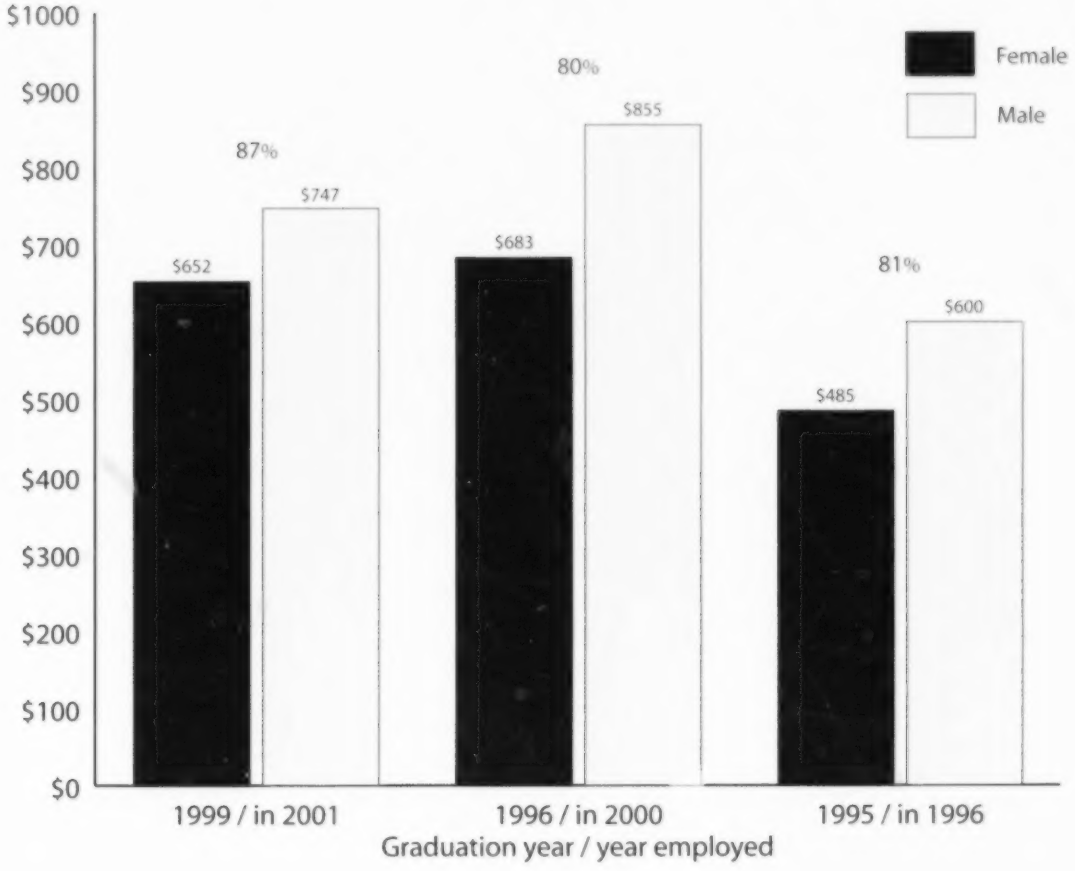


Source: *NB Department of Training and Employment Development, Surveys of Community College Graduates, 1997-2004.*

8. Pay Gap For Recent University Graduates, N.B., 1996 – 2001

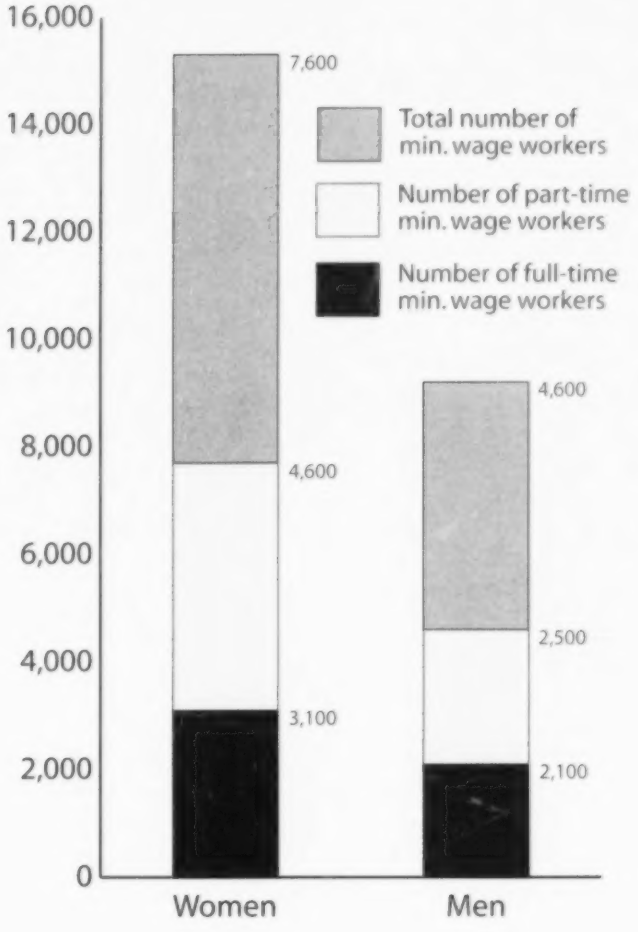
Women who graduated in 1999 from a New Brunswick university and who had full-time employment in 2001 earned significantly less than their male counterparts. Female university graduates of the class of 1999 who were employed full-time two years later earned on average 87% of what their male counterparts earned.

A similar survey done in 2000 of 1996 graduates showed that, four years after graduation, women were only earning 80% of what male graduates were earning.



Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Graduate Surveys.*

9. Minimum Wage Workers, by Sex and Full-Time/ Part-Time Status, N.B., 2003



Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, program #A090410 (special data run for NB Department of Training and Employment Development).*

Some 7,600 women or 5% of all female employees worked for minimum wage in New Brunswick in 2003, compared to 4,600 men or 3% of N.B.'s male employees, the same gender pattern as the Canadian average. The number of minimum wage workers has decreased since 2000, when almost 12,000 women, or 8% of female employees, worked for minimum wage in N.B. compared to 4% of all male employees.

In 2003 as in 2000, a majority of minimum wage workers in N.B. are women: 62% in 2003, down from 67% in 2000. (Canada, 2003: 64%). Of women employed full-time in N.B., about 3% earned minimum wage in 2003, compared to about 2% of male full-time workers (Canada: 9% of women, 5% of men). Of women employed part-time in N.B., 14% earned minimum wage, compared to 21% of male part-time workers (Canada: 26% of women, 23% of men).

Minimum Wage Workers

In 2003, the total incidence of minimum wage workers (male and female) was the same in New Brunswick as in Canada, at 4.1% of all employees, down from 6% in N.B. and 4.6% in Canada in 2000. However, if a standard minimum wage rate of $8.00 was used (the highest provincial rate in Canada in 2003), about 19% of workers in New Brunswick and 12% of Canadian employees would have been below that threshold. (Sources for 2000 data and 2003, Canada: Caledon Institute of Social Policy, *Minimum Wages in Canada: A Statistical Portrait with Policy Implications*, January 2003; Deborah Sussman and Martin Tabi, "Minimum wage workers", *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, March 2004).

Minimum wage, average hourly wage and poverty: In 2003, the minimum wage rate in N.B. was 40.5% of the province's overall average hourly wage rate ($6.00 compared to $14.80), little changed from 39% in 2000. The minimum wage has been increased several times since then, most recently to $6.50 per hour (January 1, 2006), but it is not automatically adjusted according to cost of living or average earnings increases. Working full time at minimum wage in N.B. does not guarantee an income above the poverty line: a lone parent with one child earning $12,480 in before-tax income from 40 hours per week, year-round minimum wage work would still be about $8,700 below the before-tax poverty line if they lived in New Brunswick's largest cities in 2003, and $4,600 short if they lived in a rural area (Statistics Canada's before-tax low income cut-offs, 1992 base, for 2003).

Working Income Supplement: During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, about seven in ten lone-parent families with children under age 18 at home were eligible for N.B.'s Working Income Supplement (13,712 families, down from 13,886 the previous year but up from 12,233 in 1998). One in ten two-parent families with children under age 18 at home were eligible (6,026 families, down from 7,236 the previous year and 12,035 in 1998). This annual supplement of up to $250 is paid to families with children under 18 at home whose earnings the previous year were below $25,921. (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency; Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, catalogue 97F0005XCB2001005.)

10. Labour Force Participation and Average Employment Income of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Women and Men, N.B., 2000, 2001

In 2001, 57% of Aboriginal women are in the labour force in New Brunswick, the same proportion as for non-aboriginal women, although more Aboriginal women were unemployed. More Aboriginal women are working part time or part year, 66%, compared to 55% for non-Aboriginal women, 70% for Aboriginal men and 47% for non-Aboriginal men. The average earnings of Aboriginal women ($14,313 in 2000) were lower than other women and men: they earned 72% of what Aboriginal men earned (up from 68% in 1995), 75% what non-Aboriginal women earned and just 47% what non-Aboriginal men earned.

Aboriginal women and men who live on reserve have lower average employment incomes than those living off reserve. In 2000, Aboriginal women who live on reserve in N.B. earned 88% of what Aboriginal men on reserve earned ($13,224 / $15,118). Aboriginal women who live off reserve earned 68% of what Aboriginal men off reserve earned ($14,785 / $21,775). (Of the 8,300 women in N. B. who reported aboriginal identity in 2001, about 3,000 or 36% live on reserve, about the same proportions as for N.B. males reporting aboriginal identity).

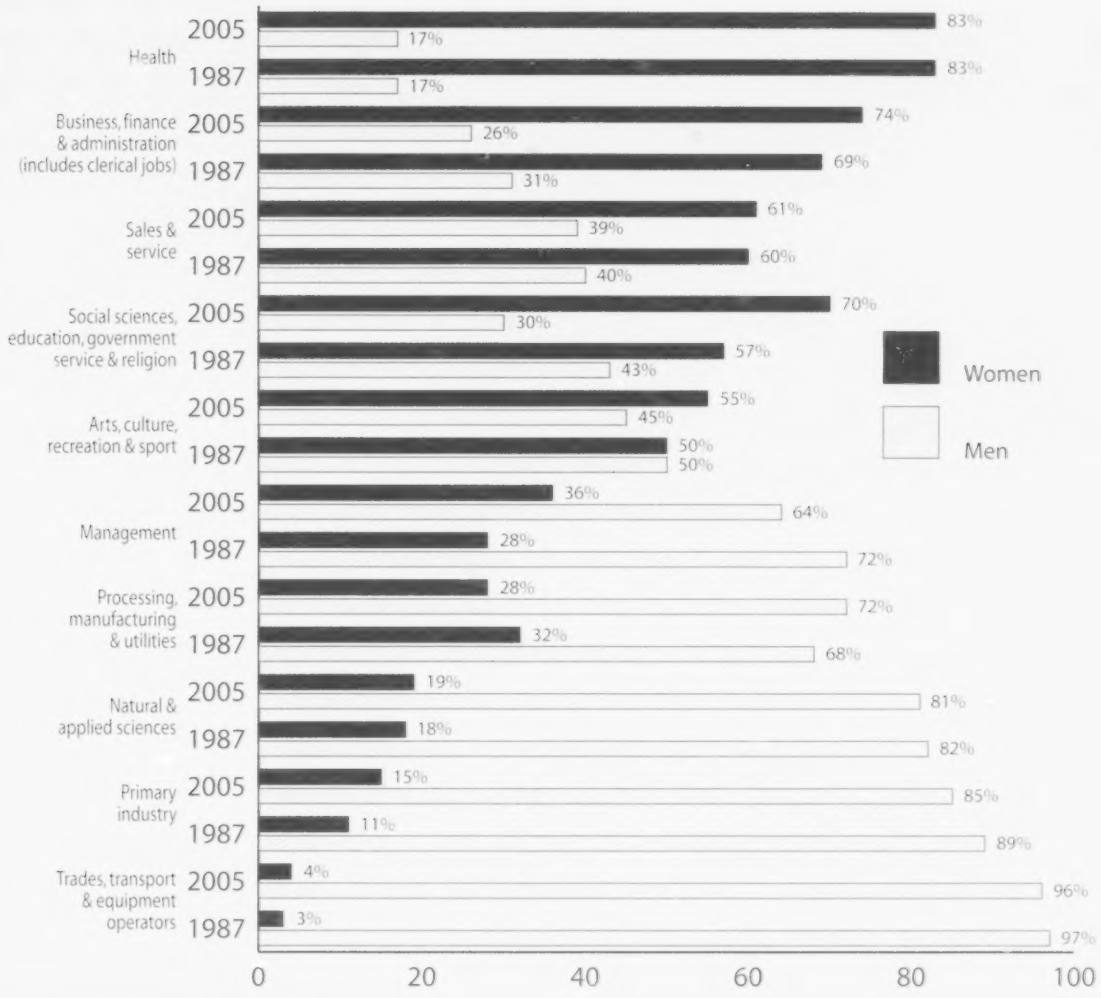
	Aboriginal Women	Non-Aboriginal Women	Aboriginal Men	Non-Aboriginal Men
Labour force participation rate, 15 years & over	56.8%	57.4%	67.2%	69.2%
Labour force participation rate, 15-24 year olds	47.9%	62.0%	56.3%	64.5%
Unemployment rate, 15 years and over (rate for 15-24 years)	23.9% (33.9%)	10.0% (16.7%)	31.7% (32.5%)	14.1% (20.4%)
Average employment income*	$14,313	$19,110	$19,959	$30,494

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB01044 & 97F0019XCB01048.*

Note: Includes on and off reserve Aboriginal identity population. Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

*Average employment income received during the calendar year by persons 15 years and over in 2000 constant dollars. Average employment income refers to wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

11. Distribution by Sex for Selected Occupation Groups*, N.B., 1987, 2005



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0010.*

*Part-time and full-time employees. Female or male workers as a percentage of the occupational group.

Note: The Labour Force Survey estimates on which these labour force statistics are based underwent extensive revisions in early 2005 and 2006. This included adjusting the estimates to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously LFS data was based on the 1996 Census estimates). As a result of these changes, LFS estimates were revised back to January 1976. Comparisons between years must henceforth be made using the revised historical data.

In 2005, as in 1987, New Brunswick women were concentrated in a limited range of occupations compared to men. Women predominated in health, administrative-clerical and sales and service jobs. Women were only 4% of workers in trades, transport and equipment operators (up from 3% in 1987), 19% of workers in natural and applied sciences (up from 18% in 1987) and 15% in primary industry (up from 11% in 1987), groups that include some of the better-paid jobs.

12. Women and Average Hourly Wages in Selected Occupations, N.B., 2005

Jobs traditionally held by women tend to pay low salaries. In 2005, childcare and home support workers, almost all women, earned on average $10.89 per hour in New Brunswick. Women in clerical occupations, where 71% of employees are women, earned $13.56 per hour; men in those occupations earned on average $14.54.

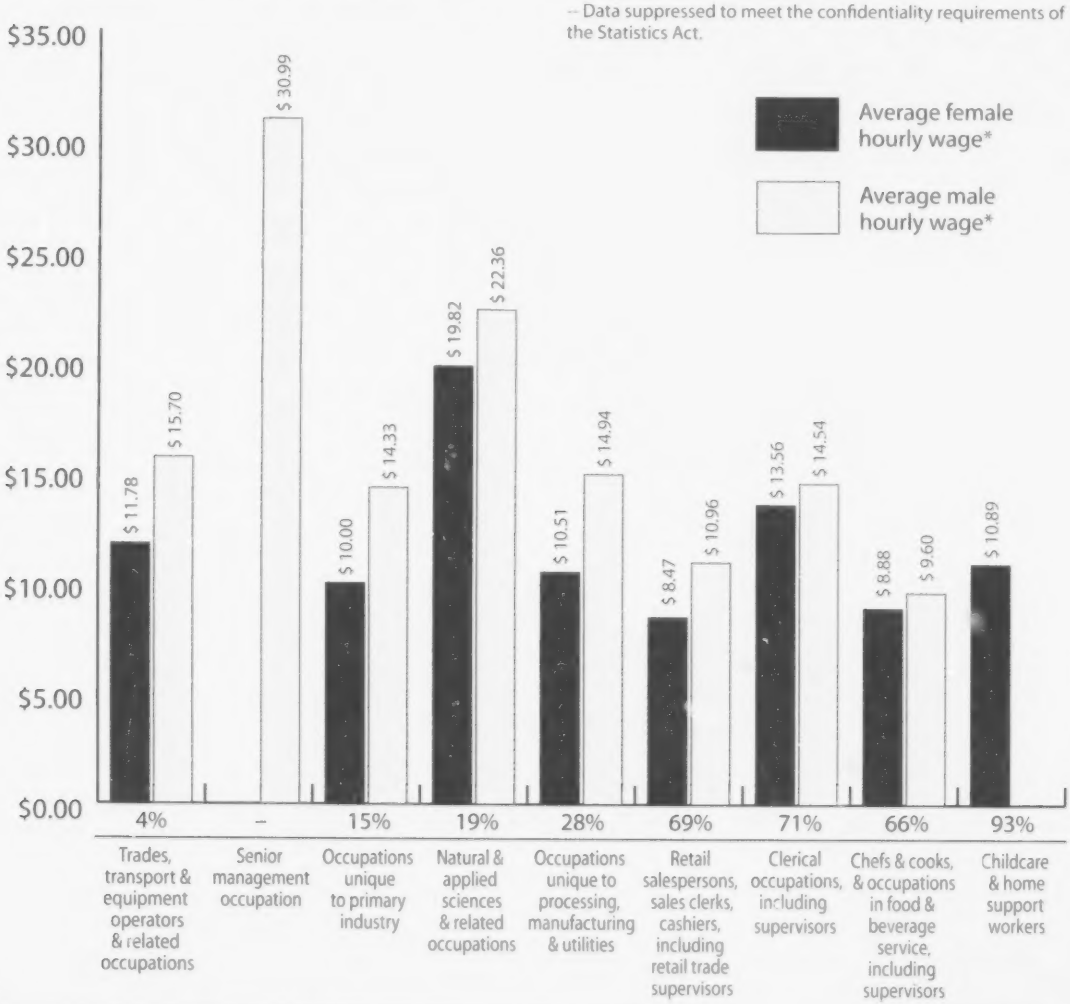
Full-time, annual earnings for selected occupations: Women working full-time in managerial jobs in N.B. in 2003 earned on average 69% of what men earned annually ($35,000 compared to men's $50,400), compared to 66% in 2000 and 58% in 1990. This increase is partly due to fluctuations in average male salaries. In sales and service occupations, full-time working women in N.B. earned just 48% of what men earned ($11,000 compared to men's $23,000), up from 44% in 1990 but down from 51% in 2000. In processing, manufacturing and utilities, full-time working women in N.B. earned just 36% of what men earned ($10,800 compared to men's $30,300), a slight improvement since 1990 when the ratio was 33%.

The gap was also wide in Canada: in 2003 women in management jobs earned 60% of what men earned, 53% for the processing, manufacturing and utilities category and 52% for sales and service. (In 2003 constant dollars. Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2003*, table 202-0106).

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0010 & 282-0070.*

*Average hourly wage rate for part-time and full-time employees, 15 years and over.

-- Data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.



13. Highest Paid and Lowest Paid Occupations, N.B., 2000

Highest Paid Occupations	Average annual earnings	% of women
1. Specialist physicians	$167,844	--
2. General practitioners & family physicians	$126,832	31%
3. Senior managers – goods production, utilities, transportation & construction	$97,754	--
4. Senior managers – financial, communications carriers & other business services	$91,656	--
5. Lawyers & Quebec notaries	$75,272	26%
6. University professors	$66,313	34%
7. Pharmacists	$65,641	62%
8. Senior managers – trades, broadcasting & other services	$64,908	--
9. Information systems & data processing managers	$63,074	--
10. Electrical & electronics engineers	$62,180	--

Lowest Paid Occupations	Average annual earnings – 2000	% of women
1. Babysitters, nannies & parents' helpers	$13,903	98%
2. Food & beverage servers	$14,340	93%
3. Early childhood educators & assistants	$14,713	98%
4. Tour & travel guides	$14,760	--
5. Cashiers	$15,146	92%
6. Bartenders	$15,169	52%
7. Sewing machine operators	$15,257	88%
8. Pet groomers & animal care workers	$15,471	86%
9. Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers & related occupations	$15,644	82%
10. Harvesting labourers	$16,098	--

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0019XCB1050.*

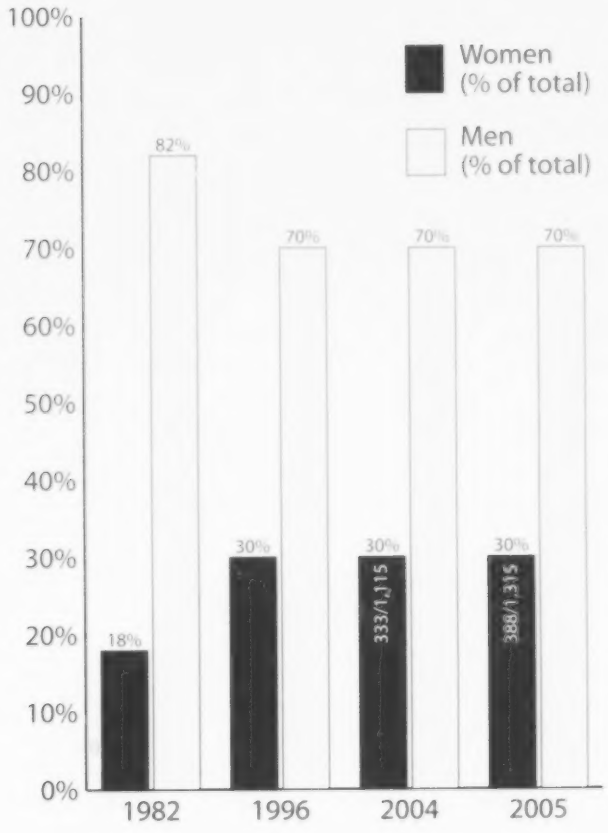
Note: Based on occupation data for female and male employees working full-time, full year. Average employment income includes wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income received during the calendar year by persons 15 years and over, in 2000 constant dollars.

-- data suppressed, number too small.

The top ten best paid occupations for full-time, full year workers in New Brunswick in 2000 were in traditionally male-dominated fields including law, medicine, engineering and senior management. Women have gained ground in some of these professions: they are about two-thirds of pharmacists and one-third of family doctors. Professional association surveys show that women are now also 21% of specialist physicians and 12% of engineers in New Brunswick (Sources: 2004 National Physician Survey; Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of N.B.).

A number of traditionally female jobs, including early childhood educators and assistants and food and beverage servers, make the top ten of the worst paid occupations, while visiting homemakers and housekeepers are in the 11th spot, with $16,194 average annual earnings.

1. Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government-Appointed Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1982, 1996, 2004 and 2005



Source: *1982: Survey by Advisory Council on the Status of Women using government lists; 1996: N.B. Department of Finance. December 2004, December 2005: N.B. Executive Council Office.*

Note:
Some members appointed by ministerial authority are not included since Departments do not have to provide this information to the Executive Council Office database. Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government.

At the end of 2005, 30% of the 1,315 government-appointed members of boards and commissions are women, the same level as the last few years.

Some boards of interest to women still have as low, or even lower, female representation than in 1996. The Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Board has just 1 woman and 8 men (11% female, down from 14% female in 1996). Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Board of Directors has 2 women and 9 men (18% female). The Advisory Committee of the Political Process Financing Act has 1 woman and 7 men (13% female). The Board of Directors of the Regional Development Corporation has just 2 women and 11 men (15% female, compared to 12% female in 1996).

Women are 34% of all government-appointed members on the Regional Health Authorities, down slightly from 38% in 2004. The percentages range from 23% for Region 7 Miramichi, to 50% for Region 4 Edmundston.

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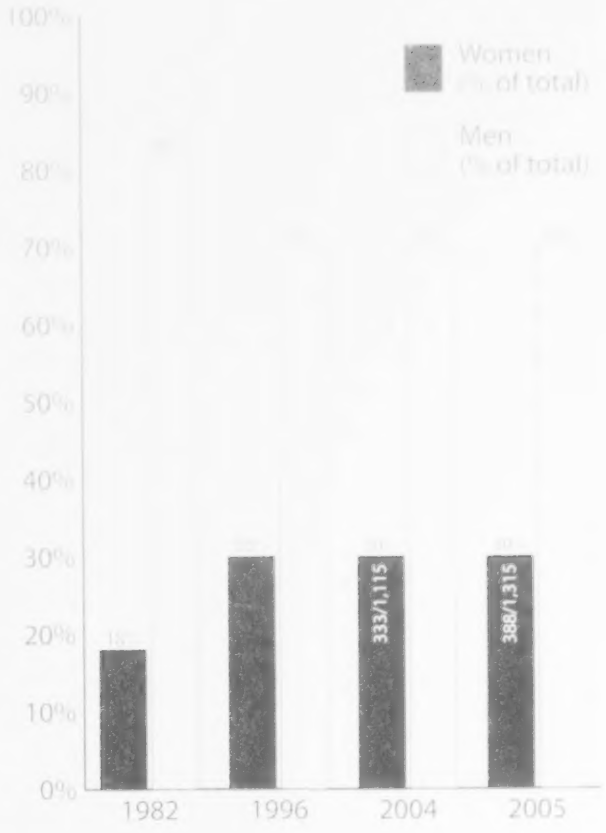

Source: *1982 Survey by Advisory Council on the Status of Women; 1996 N.B. Department of Public Executive; 2004 December 2005 N.B. Executive Council Office*

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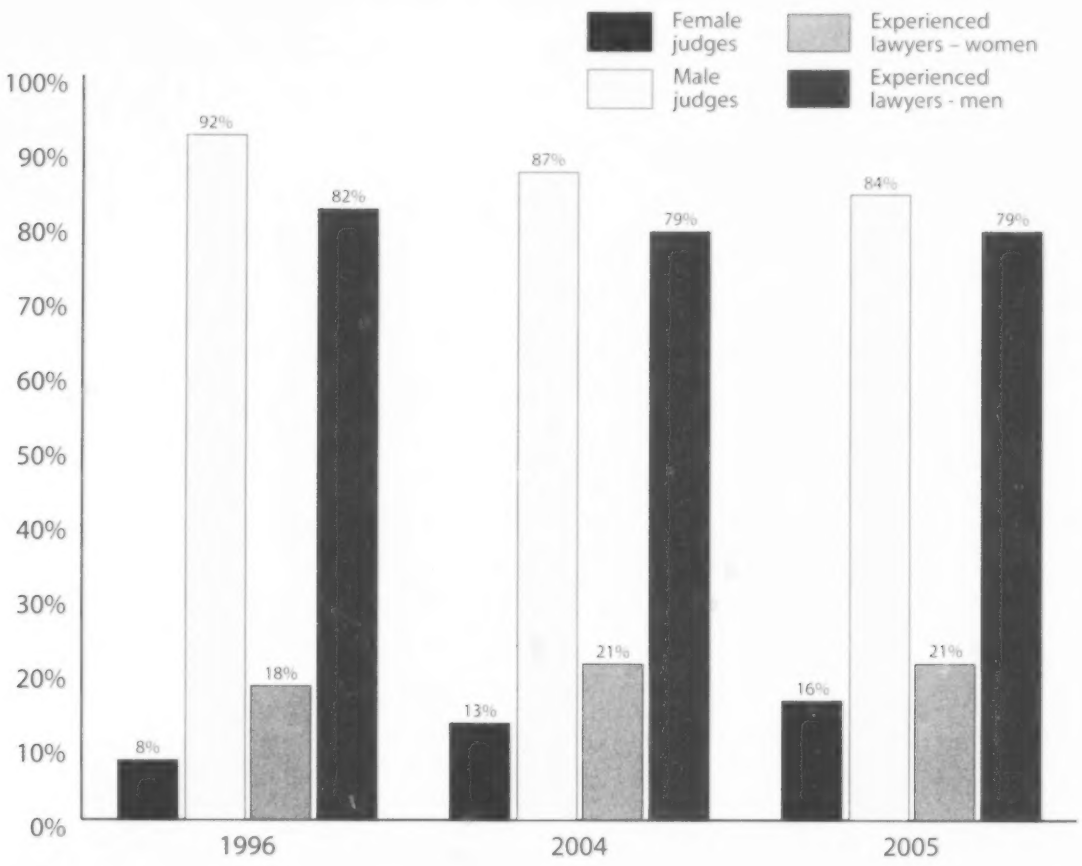
POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE

2. Representation of Women and Men Among Provincially Appointed Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 Years Experience, N.B., 1996, 2004 and 2005

In late 2005, 16% of provincially appointed judges in N.B. are women (5 of 32), up from 13% the previous year and from 8% in 1996. In Canada as a whole, the proportion is slightly higher: about 22% of provincial court judges are women (Canadian Bar Association database, December 2005).

Women are better represented among federally appointed judges in N.B.: in late 2005, 24% are women (9 of 37), up from 12% in 1996. The Canadian average for federally appointed judges is 29% (Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, November 1, 2005).

The minimum criteria for appointment to the bench is 10 years or more experience. At the end of 2005, 21% of the lawyers who meet that criteria are women (173 female lawyers and 635 male lawyers).



Source: *N.B. Department of Justice; Law Society of N.B.*

3. Representation of Women and Men Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, N.B., 1991- 2005

Provincial Elections	Candidates			MLAs		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1991	224	52	23.2	58	10	17.2
1995	226	47	20.8	55	9	16.4
1999	196	46	23.5	55	10	18.2
2003	177	34	19.2	55	7	12.7
Situation as of Dec. 1995				55	6	10.9%

Muncipal Elections	Candidates – councillor			Elected councillors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1992	934	177	19.0	588	116	19.7
1995	942	177	18.8	566	114	20.1
1998	788	167	21.2	505	118	23.4
2001	814	181	22.2	530	122	23.0
2004*	812	188	23.2	535	134	25.0

*Includes results of municipal by-elections and judicial recounts following the May 2004 elections.

Municipal elections	Candidates – mayor			Elected mayors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1992	195	26	13.3	116	17	14.7
1995	184	25	13.6	108	14	13.0
1998	172	22	12.8	99	14	14.1
2001	173	32	18.5	102	12	11.8
2004*	177	22	12.4	103	13	12.6

*Includes results of municipal by-elections and judicial recounts following the May 2004 elections.

Source: *Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick.*

11% of New Brunswick's Members of the Legislative Assembly are women at the end of 2005 (6 of 55), down from 18% (10 of 55) in 1999, 16% in 1995 and 17% in 1991. Only 10% (1) of the federal Members of Parliament from N.B. are women. Nationally, at the end of 2005, 21% (65) of all MPs are women.

Municipal Councils: Women's representation in municipal government remains small: 25% of New Brunswick's municipal councillors are currently women, up from 20% in 1992. 13% of mayors are women, down from 15% in 1992.

Other: Women are better represented on New Brunswick's elected District Education Councils, established in 2001: women currently occupy 45% of the seats*. Women currently hold 27% of the designated elective positions on N.B.'s Regional Health Authorities.** (N.B. Office of the Chief Electoral Officer).

*Women account for 44% of the DEC members elected in May 2004 (50 of 114), and for 47% of the ministerial appointments made to fill vacant seats since the elections (15 of 32).

**Women account for 28% of the RHA members elected in May 2004 (15 of 53), and for 18% of the ministerial appointments made to fill vacant seats since the elections (2 of 11).

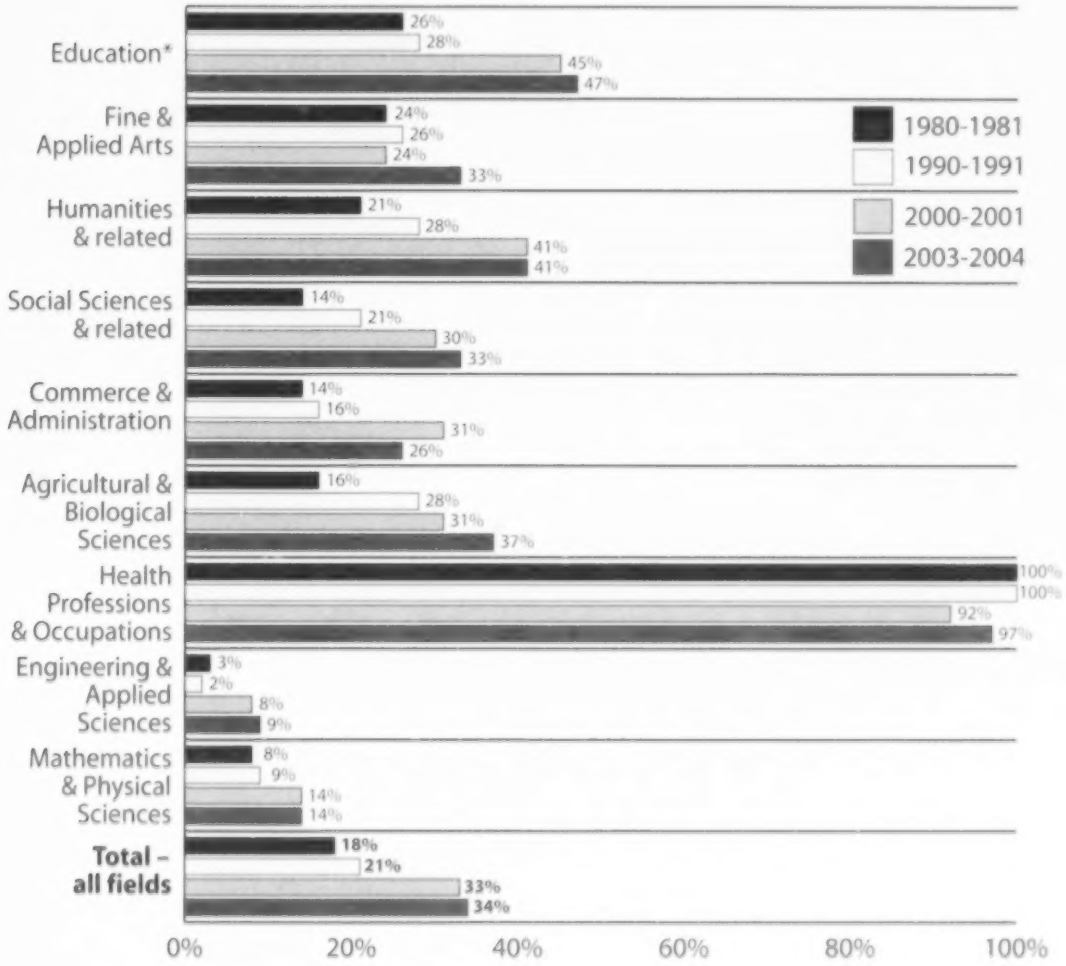
4. Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/1981 – 2003/2004

In 2003-2004, 34% of full-time professors in N.B. universities are women, compared to 31% in 1999-2000, and 18% in 1980-1981. The percentages range from 32% at Mount Allison University to 42% at St. Thomas University in 2003-2004.

Full-time female professors teach mainly in fields such as health (97% female in 2003-2004), the humanities (41% female) and education (47%).

Only 9% of engineering and applied sciences professors and 14% of mathematics and physical sciences faculty are women in 2003-2004, up from 3% and 8% respectively in 1980-1981.

Public School System: In the N.B. public school system during 2003-2004, 50% of Principals and 58% of Vice-Principals are women, up from 47% and 50% respectively in 2001-2002 and from



*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure.

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.*

28% and 38% respectively in 1995-1996. Women remain over-represented among schoolteachers (75%), guidance counselors (66%) and psychologists, psychometrists and social workers (76%) (N.B. Department of Education, *Education Outline 2004-2005*).

Community Colleges: In the fall of 2005, 41% of Community College faculty in N.B. are women, about the same as the previous two years (40% in 2004, 39% in 2003). In certain program areas, there are few women instructors. Women are about 7% of instructors in trades, technology and natural resource development courses. Women dominate in academic studies and language training (71% female) as well as in the health and social service courses (80% female). In Hospitality/ Tourism, women are 43% of instructors; in Information Technology, 27%; and Clerical and Business, 62%. (Note: Women as a percentage of all term and regular instructors, fall 2005.) (N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development, Human Resources Services).

1. Applications and Expenditures for Criminal and Civil Legal Aid, N.B., 2003-2004

	Direct legal service expenditures* $ (% of total direct legal service expenditures)	Number of Legal Aid applications approved (% of total applications approved)	Number of Legal Aid applications refused (% of all applications refused)
Criminal Legal Aid	$ 2,666,000 (60%)	1,373 (84%)	486 (88%)
Civil Legal Aid	$1,814,000 (40%)	262 (16%)	65 (12%)

* money spent on the provision of legal advice, information, referrals to other agencies, and court representation.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 2003/04 (March 2005).*

Legal Aid New Brunswick provides services to low-income residents who are charged with a crime. It also provides domestic legal aid to victims of spousal abuse who need help in family law matters such as child support, custody and access, restraining orders and some division of property. Civil legal aid in N.B. excludes persons who are not victims of spousal abuse and excludes legal matters such as housing, employment law and poverty issues. Women are more likely than men to need legal aid on civil matters.

Criminal legal aid accounted for 60% of the direct legal services expenditures in N.B. in 2003-2004 (down from 61% in 2002-2003 and 66% in 2001-2002) and 84% of approved legal aid applications (down from 86% in 2002-2003, but the same as in 2001-2002). The number of approved applications for legal aid in criminal matters decreased by 19% and in civil matters, by 5%, from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004. While the breakdown of caseload statistics by sex is not available, it is known that the vast majority of criminal legal aid clients are male.

Some provinces and territories allocate more funds to civil matters than to criminal matters: considerably more than half of the direct legal service expenditures in Quebec (63%) and Ontario (55%) were for civil cases in 2003-2004. The national figures are not available for 2003-2004 (nor for 2002-2003). In 2001-2002, civil cases accounted for 55% of direct legal service expenditures in Canada, while the remaining 45% was spent on criminal cases.

Court social worker services: Domestic Legal Aid in N.B. also includes separation counselling and Alternate Dispute Resolution services provided by court social workers and these social workers are the sole point of entry for clients seeking the services of Legal Aid NB family solicitors. The cost of providing court social worker services, an additional $836,054 in 2003-2004 (down from $859,529 in 2002-2003 and $866,250 in 2001-2002), could therefore be added to the expenditures provided above for civil legal aid.

2. Adult Offenders* in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2004-2005

Women make up a relatively small proportion (12%) of convicted offenders in New Brunswick: there were 689 adult women versus 4,970 adult men in the provincial correctional system in 2004-2005.

The number of adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. has grown slightly in recent years (632 in 2000-2001; 684 in 2003-2004 and 689 in 2004-2005). More of them are spending time in jail.

Almost half of adult women offenders were on probation in 2004-2005, and another 40% was incarcerated, up from 35% in 2000-2001. 60% of adult male offenders were incarcerated in 2004-2005.

Length of sentences and institutions: Nearly three-quarters of women on probation (71%), two-thirds of men on probation (66%) and more than three-quarters of all offenders on conditional sentence (77% of women; 86% of men) received sentences of one year or less in New Brunswick in 2004-2005. The vast majority of incarcerated women (85%) and men (85%) were serving sentences of 3 months or less. Three-quarters of the incarcerated women (206 of 273) were in the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre; the others served their time in the Bathurst or Moncton Detention Centres or the Madawaska Correctional Centre. Most incarcerated men served their time in either the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre (38%) or the Moncton Detention Centre (34%); another 19% were in the Madawaska Correctional Centre.

Common offences: Most adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. have committed non-violent crimes. Theft of $5,000 or less was the most common offence for women in 2004-2005: this type of theft was the most serious offence for 22% of women on probation, 21% of women on conditional sentence and 18% of incarcerated women. Fraud was the second most common offence for women on conditional sentence (24%) and incarcerated women (10%). Common assault (level 1, the least serious form of assault, which includes pushing, slapping, punching and in-person threats), and fraud were the second and third most common offences for women on probation (14% and 15% respectively).

Among male offenders for those on probation or on conditional sentence, the most frequent offence was common assault (19% of men on probation; 12% of men on conditional sentence). Among men serving jail time, the most common offence was the category "other provincial statute offences"; another 5% of those incarcerated were guilty of common assault. The second most common offence was theft of $5,000 or less for men on probation (11%), break and enter for men on conditional sentence (10%), and breach of probation (7%) for men serving jail time. Assault with a weapon causing bodily harm accounted for 7% of offences for men on conditional sentence, 7% of offences for men on probation and 3% of offences for incarcerated men.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

*Offenders aged 18 years or older

**The conditional sentence option, available only since 1996, allows offenders to serve their time in the community.

	Women Number (% of all adult women under supervision)	**Men** Number (% of all adult men under supervision)
Probation	307 (45%)	1,485 (30%)
Conditional Sentence**	109 (16%)	525 (11%)
Incarcerated	273 (40%)	2,960 (60%)
Total adult (women or men) offenders under supervision	689 (100%)	4,970 (100%)

3. Adult Women and Men Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Age, Education and Ethnicity, N.B., 2004-2005

Male and female adult offenders are quite similar in age, education and ethnic background. Nearly half of adult women and men offenders in the provincial correctional system in 2004-2005 were less than 30 years of age, and more than one-quarter were in their 30s.

Education: Most adult women (62%) and men (67%) offenders whose educational level is known have some high school. Another 12% of adult women offenders and 9% of adult male offenders have attended a college, community college or trade school, while 5% of females and 4% of males have some university. About one in five (22%) adult women offenders and adult male offenders (20%) have only a middle or elementary school level, while in the general New Brunswick population (20 to 39 age group), only 3% of women and 6% of men have less than Grade 9 (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0017XCB01001).

Aboriginal women and men: Aboriginal women and men are over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in N.B. There were 91 Aboriginal women in the provincial correctional system in 2004-2005, or 13% of all adult women offenders, and 357 Aboriginal men or 7% of all adult men offenders. Aboriginal identity* women make up just 2.3% of the province's female population and Aboriginal identity men represent only 2.5% of the province's male population (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB1001). Aboriginal persons are especially over represented among offenders who are incarcerated: 14% of incarcerated women and 8% of incarcerated men were Aboriginal in 2004-2005. Of offenders on probation, 14% of the women and 6% of the men were Aboriginal. Of offenders serving a conditional sentence, 11% of the women and 7% of the men were Aboriginal.

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

Age	Probation - women*	Probation - men*	Conditional sentence - women*	Conditional sentence - men*	Incarceration - women*	Incarceration - men*	Total by age group - women	Total -by age group - men
18-29	140 (46%)	737 (50%)	43 (39%)	238 (45%)	111 (41%)	1,321 (45%)	294 (43%)	2,296 (46%)
30-39	92 (30%)	347 (23%)	35 (32%)	139 (26%)	70 (25%)	830 (28%)	197 (29%)	1,316 (26%)
40+	75 (24%)	401 (27%)	31 (28%)	148 (28%)	93 (34%)	809 (27%)	199 (29%)	1,358 (27%)
Total – 18 years & over	307	1,485	109	525	273	2,960	689	4,970

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

*Number of women or men (% of sentence type for women or men)

4. Young Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System, 2004-2005

About 1 in 5 young offenders (under age 18) in New Brunswick was female (17%; 135 of 806) in 2004-2005. The introduction of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003 brought an increased emphasis on the use of community-based and non-custodial alternatives for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. Over half of female (58%) and male (55%) youth in New Brunswick's correctional services were supervised on probation in 2004-2005 (versus 48% and 58% respectively in 2003-2004), while most of the others served their sentences in the community under close monitoring and support.

Age and ethnicity: About three-quarters of male and female youth in the provincial correctional system are aged 15, 16 or 17 (74% of females; 75% of males). Aboriginal youth are over-represented among young offenders in New Brunswick: 6% of female young offenders (8 of 135) and 4% of male young offenders (28 of 671) were of Aboriginal origin in 2004-2005. Aboriginal identity* female youth aged 10 to 19 years make up just 3% of the province's total female population of that age group and Aboriginal identity male youth also represent only 3% of the province's total male population of that age group (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB1001).

Length of sentences: Most female (59%) and male youth (66%) on probation, all female youth and almost all male youth on deferred custody and supervision received sentences of one year or less in 2004-2005. Most young offenders on custody and supervision (70% of females; 66% of males) were serving sentences of 3 months or less in 2004-2005.

Common offences: Common assault (level 1, the least serious form of assault, which includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats) was among the most common offences for female youth on probation (32% of most serious offences), and on deferred custody and supervision orders (35%). Breaches to a Youth Criminal Justice Act sentence was the most common offence for female youth on custody and supervision orders (26%), while break and enter was at the top of the list for female youth in open custody (47%). Break and enter was the most common offence for males on most types of sentences, 24% of the most serious offences for male youth on probation, 21% of those on custody and supervision orders, and 21% of those in open custody.

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

** Deferred Custody and Supervision: a sentencing option for young people found guilty of an offence that is not a serious violent offence. The young person serves the sentence in the community on conditions, for a specified period that is less than 6 months. If he/she violates the Court order conditions, the youth justice court judge may order that the young person be placed in custody and the remainder of the sentence be served as a custody and supervision order.

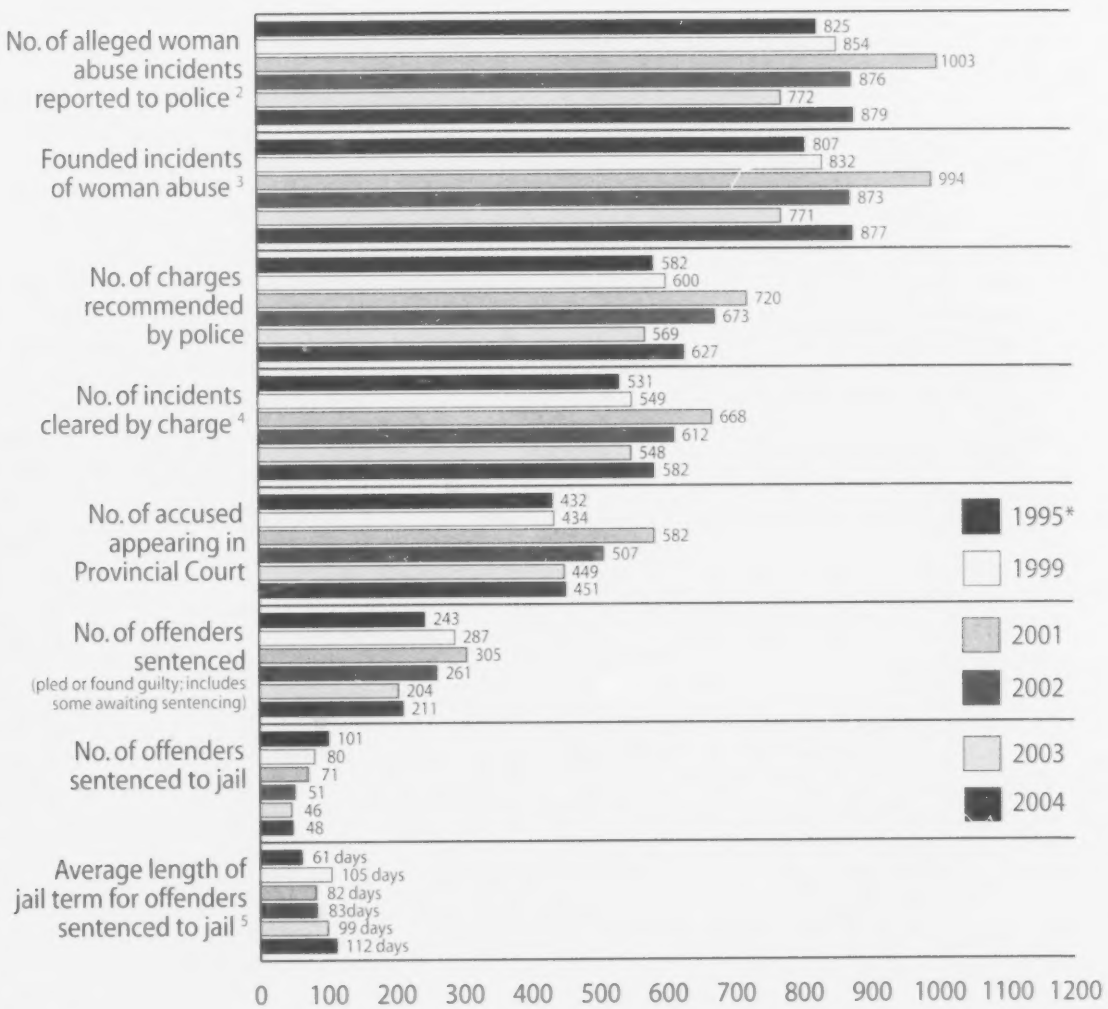
*** Custody and Community Supervision: The first two-thirds of the sentence is served in custody, in the N.B. Youth Centre in Miramichi, the final third is served in the community under supervision. The maximum length of this sentence is 2 years, 3 years for those offences for which an adult could receive life imprisonment.

**** Open custody: a sentencing option allowing the judge to order that a young offender go to a community residential centre, a group home, a child care institution or forest or wilderness camp or other similar facility to live for a period of time.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

	Probation Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Deferred custody & supervision**** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Custody & community supervision***** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Open custody****** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Total**
Females	78 (58%)	17 (13%)	23 (17%)	17 (13%)	135 (100%)
Males	371 (55%)	90 (13%)	97 (14%)	113 (17%)	671 (100%)

1. Woman Abuse[1] Incidents, N.B., 1995 – 2004



Source: *Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence Statistics, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report (Annual Report), 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002; N.B. Department of Public Safety, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report (Annual Report) 2003, 2004.*

*Does not count cases from the City of Saint John, as its municipal police force did not report on woman abuse incidents in 1995.

[1] Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences.

[2] Calls to police forces for service where incidents related to woman abuse were reported.

[3] Evidence found indicating that woman abuse had occurred.

[4] The rest were cleared otherwise (for example, no suspect identified, the complainant declined to proceed with the charge(s), the death or departure of the offender or a decision by the Crown Prosecutor that there was insufficient evidence to proceed with a charge) or by peace bond and some were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

[5] Time sentenced, not time served by all offenders convicted of woman abuse sent to provincial and federal correctional institutions.

Woman Abuse Incidents

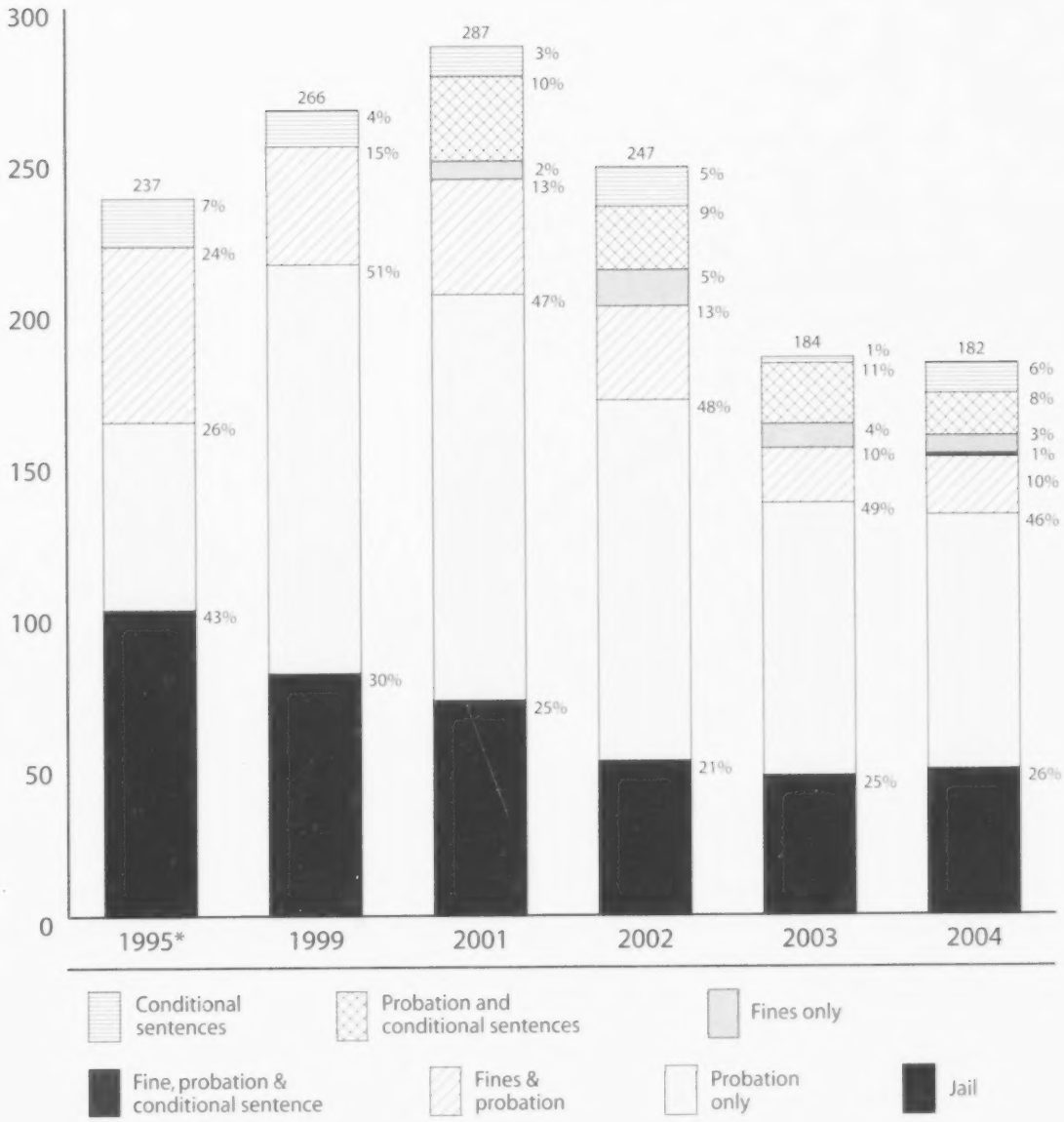
In 2004, 879 woman abuse incidents were reported to the police, up from 772 the previous year. Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences. In almost all of the reported cases (99.8%), the police determined that there was evidence that woman abuse had occurred. For a variety of reasons, including victims' reluctance to testify, a smaller number of cases made it to the courts. While the number of men convicted of woman abuse who are sent to jail decreased, the average length of the jail term increased to 112 days in 2004.

Transition House Residents:** The number of women using transition housing in N.B. reached 1,012 in 2003-2004. They brought 744 children with them (2001-2002: 1,224 women and 907 children; 1999-2000: 1,038 women and 840 children; 1992-93: 1,117 women and 1,118 children). There are currently 17 residential facilities for battered women in the province; there were 12 in 1992-1993. (Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey, cited in Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women, *Assessing Violence Against Women: A Statistical Profile*, 2002 and in *Juristat*, vol. 23, no. 4, June 2003 and vol. 25, no. 3, June 2005)

A profile of New Brunswick's transition house residents in 2004-2005 reveals that two out of three women were 40 years old or younger, while half of the children accompanying them were under 6 years of age. Almost two out of three women were on income assistance or had no income at all. Half of the women had experienced abuse as a child, while four out of ten women had witnessed abuse as a child. Close to half of the women had experienced abuse in a previous relationship. (Source: N.B. Department of Family and Community Services).

**The numbers are for total admissions during the year, including persons admitted more than once in transition homes, second stage housing facilities, emergency shelters and other residential agencies serving women victims of family violence.

2. Percentage of Offenders by Sentencing, Woman Abuse[5], N.B., 1995 - 2004



Source: *Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence Statistics, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report (Annual Report), 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 ; N.B. Department of Public Safety, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report (Annual Report) 2003, 2004.*

*Does not count cases from the City of Saint John, as its municipal police force did not report on woman abuse incidents in 1995.

Note:

- Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences.

- The category Jail includes offenders who received jail only; jail and fines; jail and probation; and jail, fines and probation.

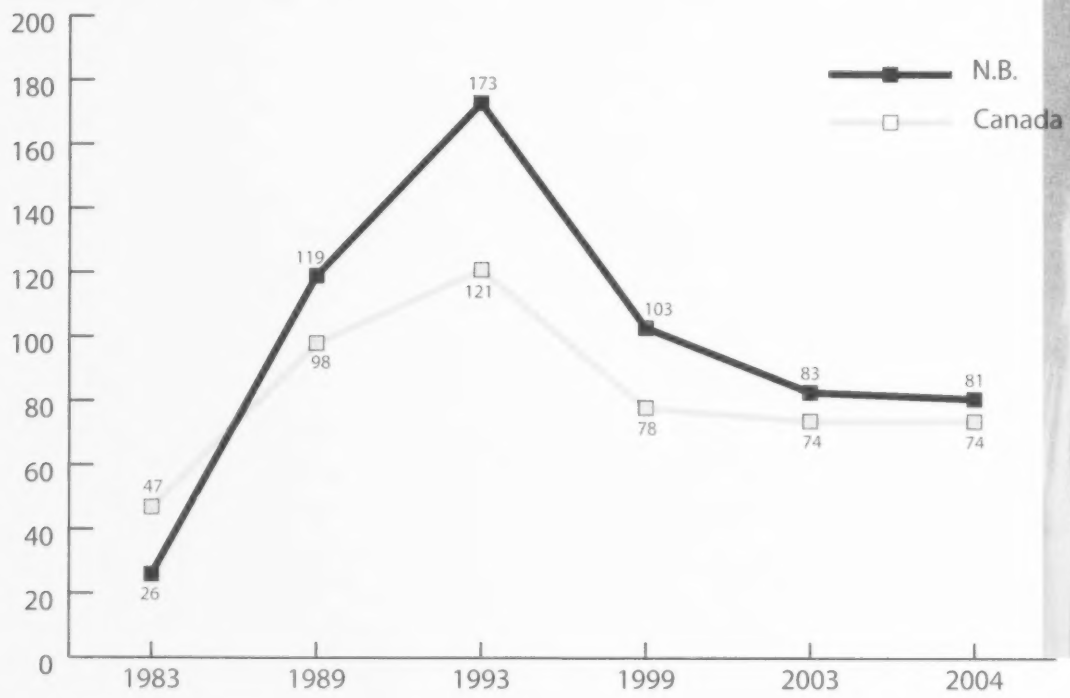
- The number of sentencing dispositions /offenders does not include the small number of offenders awaiting sentencing.

Percentage of Offenders by Sentencing, Woman Abuse

The percentage of abusers who were sent to jail decreased significantly from 1995 to 2004 in New Brunswick. Of the offenders who were sentenced for woman abuse in N.B. in 2004, only 26% (48 men) of the men received any jail time, up slightly from 21% in 2002 and 25% in 2003, but down from 30% in 1999 and 43% in 1995. 14% received a conditional sentence (25 men), alone or in conjunction with a probation order or fine, up from 12% in 2003. The conditional sentence option, available only since 1996, allows offenders to serve their prison terms in the community. The rest were sentenced to probation and/or fines.

Spousal Homicides: From 1974 to 2000, 51 women (and 6 men) were killed by their current or ex-partner in the province. (Canada: 2,000 women and 594 men) Since 1990, at least 28 N.B. women, along with 2 children, a mother and a current boyfriend, have been killed by their current or ex-partner. Of these women, at least 10 were killed after ending the relationship with that partner. Four of the 10 women were killed within hours or weeks of ending the relationship. In 7 of the 8 murder-suicides, a former common-law partner or former boyfriend was responsible. (Silent Witness Project, 2003).

3. Sexual Assault Incidents Reported to Police per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2004



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013 (based on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics).*

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average since the late 1980s. There were 81 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population (assaults on male and female, child and adult) in N.B. in 2004, compared to the national rate of 74 per 100,000.

Regional variations: Regional data for 2003 reveals wide variations in the rates of sexual assaults reported to police within N.B. In a few districts of comparable size - Oromocto RCMP district 2, the Acadian Peninsula, Saint John and Fredericton - the rates of reported sexual assault varied from 52 in Oromocto region to 117 per 100,000 in Saint John. Rothesay / Quispamsis, the area with the lowest rate (11 per 100,000), has a population (26,800) comparable to that in Charlotte RCMP District 1, Kent RCMP District 5, Southeast RCMP District 3 and Carleton/York RCMP District 7, which have much higher rates: 91, 92, 95 and 108 per 100,000, respectively.

Unreported Sexual Assaults: The vast majority of sexual assaults are not reported to police. Sexual assault victims are far less likely than victims of other violent crimes to go to the police. Statistics Canada's 2004 General Social Survey asked a sample of the population aged 15 years and over (males and females) about their personal victimization experiences in the 12 months preceding the survey. The survey reveals that only 8% of Canadians who indicated that they were sexually assaulted in the previous year reported the incident to police, compared to 39% of those who had been physically assaulted and 46% of the robbery victims (provincial-level data on specific crime reporting is not available). According to the survey, for every 1,000 New Brunswickers aged 15 years and over (males and females) there were 18 sexual assault incidents in the previous year. The Canadian average was 21 per 1,000 population. The sexual assault rate for Canadian women was five times higher than the rate for men (35 per 1,000 women versus 7 per 1,000 men). Women were 84% of the victims and men were 91% of the accused in sexual assault incidents in Canada in 2004 (provincial-level data on gender of victims and accused is not available). (Source: Statistics Canada, *Criminal Victimization in Canada 2004*, catalogue 85-002-XPE, vol. 25, no. 7).

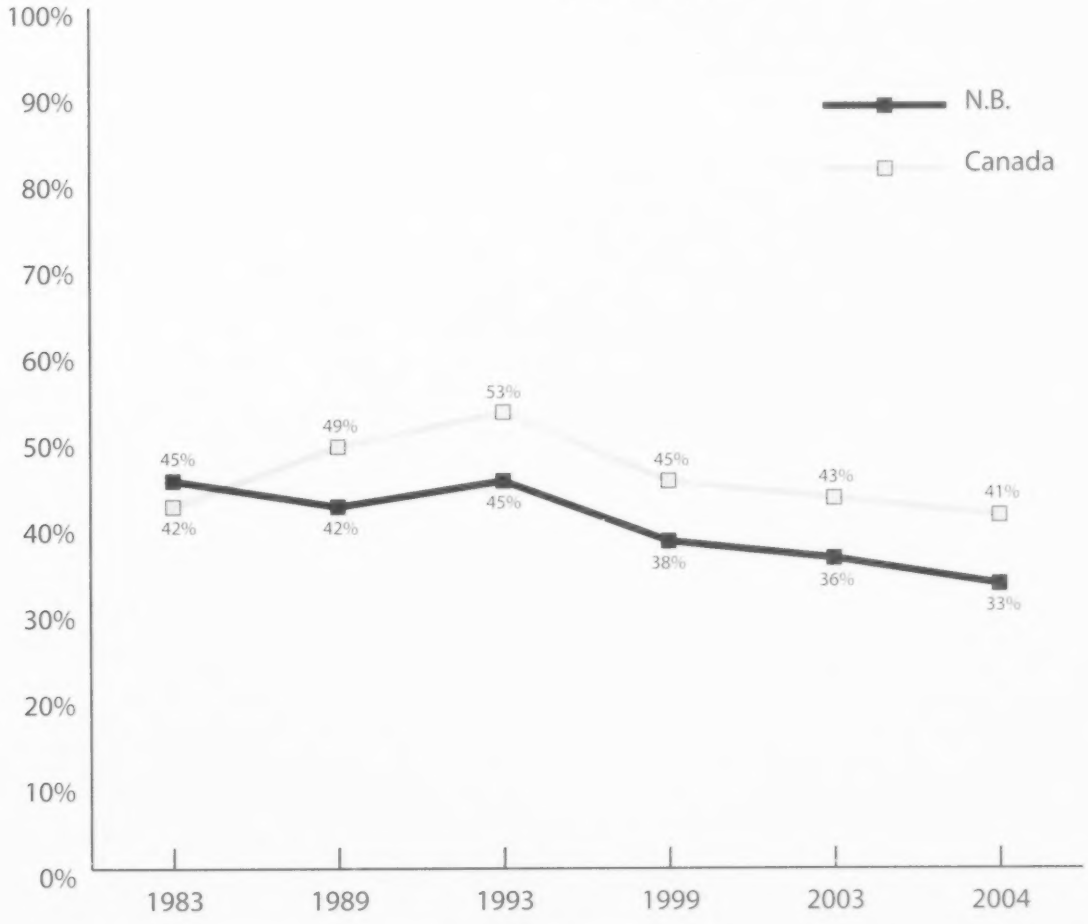
4. Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2004

New Brunswick continues to have a comparatively low rate of sexual assault reports that result in charges: of 607 sexual assaults reported to police in N.B. in 2004 (male and female, child and adult), only 203, or 33%, resulted in charges. The Canadian average was 41% in 2004.

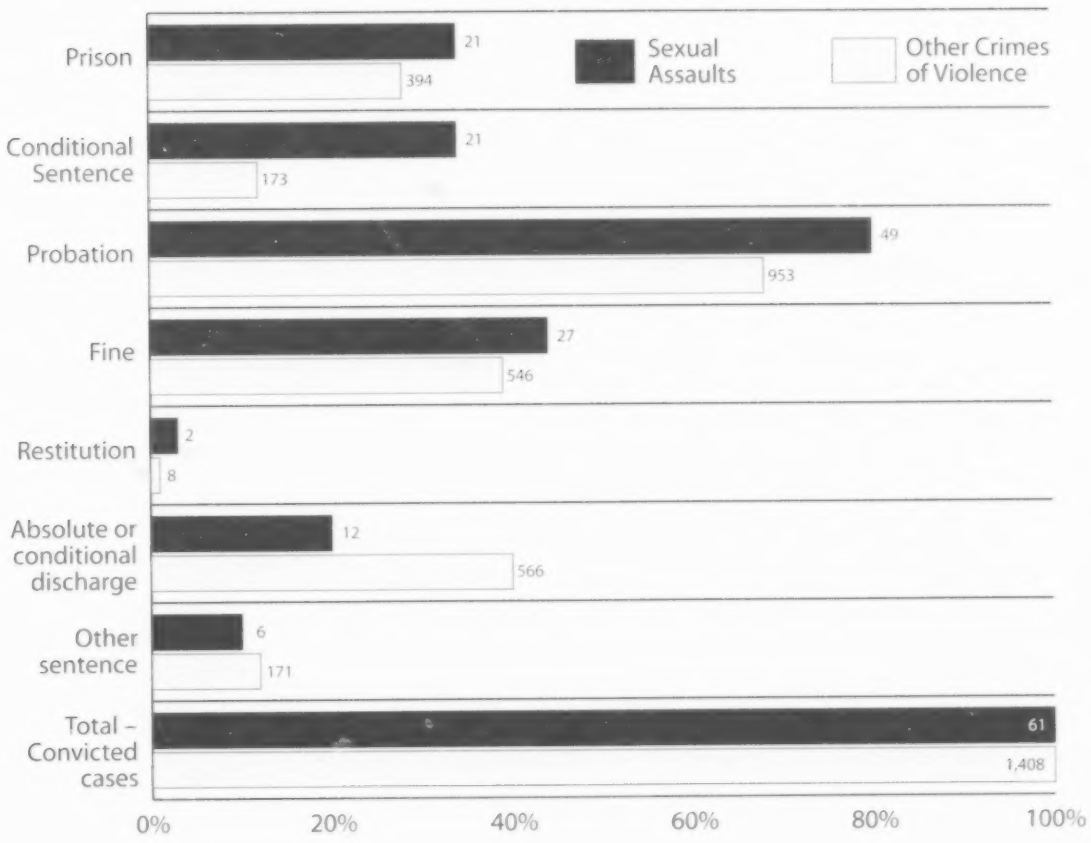
Regional variations: The outcome of sexual assault reports varies widely within N.B. In 2003, the proportion of reported incidents that resulted in charges ranged from a low of 0 in the city of Miramichi to a high of 83% in northwest NB (RCMP District 10), with a few smaller police forces clearing all incidents by charges. Possible explanations for such regional variations include differences in local police investigation techniques, in support services for victims and in prosecutor involvement in assessing probability of conviction.

Conviction rates: Of charges laid in N.B. sexual assault cases, more result in convictions than the Canadian average. In 2003-2004, N.B.'s conviction rate for sexual assault charges laid against adults was 52% compared to 24% for Canada. Unlike most provinces, N.B. has a screening process in which the Crown decides if charges are laid, not the police (Conviction rates from a data run on Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Adult Court Survey database, provided by the N.B. Department of Public Safety).

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013 (based on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics).*



5. Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2003/2004



Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.*

Note:

- Cases can have more than one type of sentence, so the sentences/% will not add up to "total convicted cases"/100%.

- The conditional sentence option, available since 1996, allows offenders to serve their sentence in the community under supervision.

-"Other crimes of violence" include homicide, attempted murder, robbery, physical assault, other sexual offences, criminal harassment and uttering threats.

-"Other sentence" includes payment of legal costs and suspension of drivers license.

Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence

In 2003-2004, 34% of adults convicted of sexual assault were given conditional sentences, compared to just 12% of those convicted of other violent offences in the province including murder and physical assault. Another 34% of the adult offenders convicted of sexual assault in New Brunswick received prison sentences, compared to 28% of adults convicted of other violent crimes. The patterns were much the same in the two previous years: 39% of adults convicted of sexual assault received conditional sentences and 35% were sentenced to prison in 2001-2002, versus 12% given conditional sentences and 30% sentenced to prison for other violent offences (2002-2003: 28% of convicted sexual assault cases given conditional sentences versus 11% of other violent crime cases; 47% imprisonment for sexual assault versus 28% for other violent crimes). The median length of prison term for sexual assault in N.B. in 2003-2004 was 240 days. (Statistics Canada, Adult Criminal Court Survey).

Canadian data for 2003-2004 indicates that nationally, fewer sexual assault offenders are given conditional sentences (18% compared to N.B.'s 34%). Nationally, only 6% of those convicted of other violent crimes were given conditional sentences. Another 45% of adult offenders convicted of sexual assault across Canada received prison sentences (N.B., 34%), compared to 35% of those convicted of other violent crimes. (Adult Criminal Court Survey data for the provinces and territories represents about 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload since Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not report to the survey).

Sentencing of youth offenders: In 23 of the sexual assault convicted cases in New Brunswick in 2003-2004, a youth (under 18 years) was the offender; 78% of them received probation. Some custody and other sentences were also used, including reprimand, absolute discharge, restitution, counselling programs, attendance at non-residential program, intensive support and supervision. In Canada, probation was also the sentence used in the majority of sexual assault cases involving youth offenders (481 of 558 convicted cases, or 86%) (Table not shown; Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Court Survey).

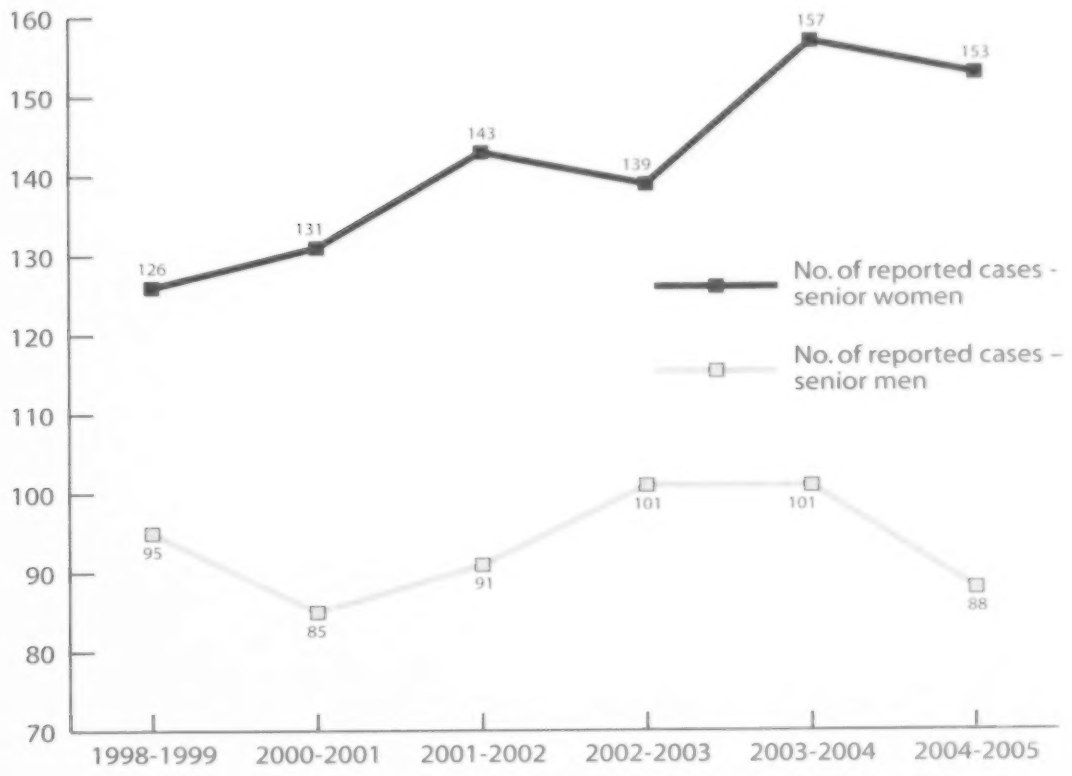
6. Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/1999 – 2004/2005

The number of abuse, neglect and self-neglect cases involving senior women that come to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection Services dropped slightly to 153 in 2004-2005, from 157 in 2003-2004. Cases involving senior men also dropped, to 88 in 2004-2005, from 101 in 2003-2004. There is no mandatory reporting of senior abuse and neglect in N.B. Few outreach services exist.

Available statistics do not distinguish neglect and self-neglect. Abuse and neglect can be physical or sexual assault, failure to provide adequate food or care, self-neglect and financial mismanagement. Financial exploitation is not currently recognized as abuse in the province's Family Services Act, so the Department only handles financial abuse if there is also neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

In a 1999 Statistics Canada survey, 9% of senior men and 6% of senior women in Canada reported being victims of emotional or financial abuse by adult children, caregivers or spouses during the past five years. National crime data reveals that in 2003, 39% of elder female victims and 20% of elder male victims of violent crime were abused by family members. (Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*, 2000, 2005).

Note: Cases of abuse or neglect involving women and men aged 65 and over reported to the N.B. Department of Family and Community Services during the fiscal year. An individual is considered an adult protection case if investigation shows that services are required and the individual's mental competency does not enable him/her to recognize this and accept the needed services. The Department of FCS then seeks appropriate legal authority to protect these vulnerable individuals. The other reported cases include mentally competent individuals who accept or refuse the services offered and some unfounded cases.



Source: *N.B. Department of Family and Community Services, Adults with Disabilities and Senior Services Branch.*